General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

HOUSES FURNISHED

BEVERLY HILLS, CALIF.—6-room studio apt., completely, attractively furnished; near park; no children or pets; lease to 6 months; ref. exchanged. Address K-32, 824 Van Nuys Bldg., Los Angeles.

MAGAZINE SUBSCRIPTIONS

AMERICAN MAGAZINE OR COSMOPOLITAN
1 year $2.50; 2 years, $4.00
New and renewal subscriptions for all magazines. Lowest rates. Catalogue on request. HARRY G. ALEXANDER, Magazine Subscription Service, 42 Ashland St., Arlington, Mass.

Save Money on Magazines
Let me send you catalogue listing club and bargain prices on all popular magazines. Prompt attention to new and renewal subscriptions. Mail orders filled.
Guy M. Sword, Magazine Subscription Agent
72 Columbia Avenue, Mansfield, Ohio

MANUSCRIPTS FOR SALE

A COMPLETE all-American novel—manuscript; allegorical; A-1 for film use. Box K-14, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

REAL ESTATE

LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA
RENTALS—SALES
BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES
REX L. HODGE, 5316 E. 2ND ST.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MECHANICAL ENGINEER
Over twenty years' experience in manufacture of Asbestos Products, Brake Linings, Clutch Facings, Paper, Millboard, etc.; also plants for same, either American or European methods. Available for any location. L-30, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PURCHASING agent, manager with wide successful experience automobile and parts manufacturing; can organize and produce; desires position with established manufacturer; references. F. A. Wade, 70 Colorado Ave., Detroit, Mich.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY wishes to serve as secretary to woman traveling; lived abroad several years; speaks French. Write L-50, 824 Van Nuys Bldg., Los Angeles.

THUMB INDEXING

RAPID PAGE FINDER COMPANY
THUMB INDEXING
Bibles and Works on Christian Science
9½ Norway Street, Dept. 7, Boston

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate—30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

You Are Invited
to inspect the charming 1-2-3-room suites at The Eliot, where the high standards you appreciate are fully expressed. Maid and secretarial service available. Rates from $50. Colonial dining room in building. Ask for descriptive booklet. Commonwealth 1484.
The ELIOT
370 Commonwealth Avenue
BOSTON

BACK BAY, BEACON HILL, FENWAY—Unfur., fur., mod. kitchenette apts., 1-2-3-4-5 rms., $30-$80. W. E. Cooper, 123 Mass. Ave., Boston. Ken. 1839. Open eve.

346 BEACON STREET
Newly decorated apt., living room, bedroom, dinette, kitchen and bath; free refrig.; free gas; exceptionally furn. if desired. Com. 4374.

HEATED APT., 4 rooms and bath; 1 bedroom; near Pawtucket-Providence city line. J. A. Bates, 78 Pidge Ave., Pawtucket, R. I.

N. Y. C.—Few subleases, furnished, unfurnished, beautiful garden development; tenants carefully selected; Hudson View Gardens, Pinehurst Realty Corp., W. 183rd St. and Pinehurst. Tel. Wa. 3-7360.

N. Y. C., MIDTOWN—Will sublet part of duplex penthouse; exceptionally quiet. Write R-10, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

1 and 2 room suites, kitchenette and bath, newly renovated, furnished or unfurnished; references required; dining room connected. THE PRINCETON, 1277 Commonwealth Ave., Boston STA. 8600. H. R. FERGUSON, Mgr.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

N. Y. C., Park Avenue, 67th Street—Great bargain; exceptional opportunity for desirable occupants; sublet for six weeks; two rooms, bath; G. M. refrigerator; free daily maid service; $150 for entire six weeks beginning any date in May. Apply immediately. Write X-15, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

WILL SUBLET VERY ATTRACTIVE NEWLY FURNISHED apartment, electric refrigerator and modern appliances; suitable for 2; references required. See Janitor, 30 Hemenway St., Boston.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 171 West 12th—Four rooms, two baths, refrigeration, fireplace, elevator; $115.00; immediate possession, concession. To. 6-4077 or superintendent.

APARTMENTS WANTED

SMALL apartment, young couple, furnished or unfurnished, suburbs or country within commuting distance New York City; state advantages for tennis, swimming. Write Box B-17, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

Notice to Visitors
Cars to all points of interest to Christian Scientists; also historical points; chauffeur-guides. Call Kenmore 1022. CHARLES W. COSMAN, 95 Gainsboro Street, Boston.

PACKARD DeLuxe Limousine for all occasions; reasonable rates; insured; owner driver; best references. Bachman, Brooklyn, N. Y. Ingersoll 2-2266.

CANDY, FRUIT, NUTS

ELIZABETH'S CANDIES—Chocolate Cream Nut Fudge; finest ingredients obtainable; satisfaction guaranteed; plain, 2 lbs., $1.00; with nuts, 60c lb.; mail orders filled. 102 Walnut St., Jenkintown, Pa.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET corselette or brassiere designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present-day fashions.
IDA GORDON
239 W. 72nd St., New York City Endicott 2-1880

SPENCER FOUNDATION GARMENTS
We create a design especially for you.
JULIA LAMSON, Registered Spencer Corsetiere
281 Newbury St., Boston, Mass. CIRcle 8474

DRESSMAKING

DRESSMAKING and alterations; expert in designing and fitting difficult figures; reasonable prices. MARY H. RYDER, Hotel Minerva, opposite The Mother Church, Boston. Ken. 6380.

WOMEN with good remodeling ideas will help smarten up your wardrobe; 9 to 4; $2.50. Write Box H-14, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

ENTERTAINMENTS

TALKING MOTION PICTURES
Shows put on in Clubs, Church Halls, Schools, Hotels, Homes; Professional Equipment Used; All Types Films Available; Satisfaction guaranteed; Reasonable. SUPERIOR SHOW SERVICE, 220 W. 42nd St., Room 1108, N. Y. C.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS—We can supply you with high type men and women for office, sales or executive positions. LOUISE C. HAHN, 280 Broadway, N. Y. C. Worth 2-2080.

MRS. E. G. BONE'S EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Est. 28 Years
First-Class Help of All Nationalities
Arcade Bldg., Glen Ridge, N. J. Tel 2-5734

The Dunn Employment Service
ANN E. DUNN
Efficient office and technical help.
60 Park Place MA 3-4570 Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE OR RENT

CLIFFWOOD BEACH, N. J.—Attractive 5-room house, quiet location; all improvements; furnished or unfurnished. Mrs. Martha Gates, 1 Tonnele Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

COTTAGE—6 bedrooms, screened porch, fireplace in living room; 1-car garage; electricity, well, fine drinking water; R. F. D. 1; supplies delivered daily during season; seven lots on most desirable shore of lake, restricted development; for rent or sale to settle an estate. For further information address agent, E. A. Chaplin, Sebago Lake, R. F. D. Watchic, Me.

FOR SALE or rent, attractive summer house at Sachem's Head; excellent location in private summer colony; or will exchange this property for farm of equal value. For information write Box X-7, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Local Classified Advertising

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid; apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5073.

FUR STORAGE

FUR STORAGE Call LIBerty 9583. WINTHROP FURS, Inc., 280 Devonshire St., Boston. C. H. Anderson.

15½ MILLION DOLLARS of assets behind the insurance policy that protects each coat in our cold storage. CANTOR FURRIERS, 165 Tremont St., Boston. LIBerty 2724.

HAIRDRESSING

ARTISTE BEAUTY SALON
N. Y. C., 1 Sheridan Sq. or 189 W. 4th St.
UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT
3 Items $1.00 All Week. Permanent Waves a Specialty, $3.50, $5.00, $7.50. Ch. 2-9036.

HELP WANTED

EXPERIENCED couple, wife, chambermaid-waitress; man, gardener-houseman; small family; references required. Mrs. Samuel Rothschild, 127 First Ave., Gloversville, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

N. Y. C.—Housekeeper, small family, complete charge; Christian Scientist preferred. Call Mrs. Davis, Republic 9-7576.

PROFESSIONAL woman planning to develop an exclusive home bakery in her attractive home on Cape Cod, wishes to communicate with someone interested to work with her; salary or satisfactory arrangement will be made. N-34, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—Experienced milliner with selling ability, with following. Grace Pickard Hat Shop, 305 Delaware Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

WANTED—Young woman to assist in care and training of sub-normal children. Address Hope Acres, Wayland, Mass.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

HAYDEN HALL, Providence Road, Wallingford, Pa., Philadelphia suburb—Temporary or permanent home for those needing loving experienced care or rest and study. Tel. Media 1031.

PLEASANT OUTLOOK HOME, for rest and study, where physical and other problems may be worked out. 109-51 197th Street, Hollis, L. I., N. Y. Hollis 5-9484.

HOUSES FOR SALE

BEAUTIFUL estate facing Barnstable Harbor, 7 acres, boat house, two car garage; house modern, 5 master bedrooms, 3 baths; priced right for these times; furnished luxuriously. Box M-30, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSES TO LET

PLYMOUTH, MASS.—To rent for season, old colonial house by harbor, porches, shady garden; ½ mile from center; 11 rooms, 2 baths, elevator. R. S. BAKER, Abbot Academy, Andover, Mass.

WEST ORANGE, N. J.—9-room house for rent, 255 Gregory Ave., 4 rooms first floor; beautiful grounds; any broker.

HOUSEHOLD PETS

WANTED—Home for angora mother cat and kittens, singly or together. Address Box 188, Wayland, Mass.

INSURANCE

KEMP COMPANY SOLICITS
the opportunity to study scientifically your insurance problems.
Phone Darien, (Conn.) 1111 and ask for Mr. Marsh.
Darien, Westport, Fleetwood, New York City

JEWELERS

WATCH and Clock Repairing
Expert Work—Reasonable Prices
ARTHUR W. PITT, 25 West St., Boston.

MISCELLANEOUS

COAL AND GENERAL HAULING
Prompt and Courteous Service
MAHLON FROUNFELKER, Jr., Rear 600 N. Main Ave., Scranton, Pa. Tel. 3-2468.

MOTOR TRUCKING

Est.—E. F. Caldwell, Inc.—1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel Somerset 0978—0034-W
11 DANA ST., SOMERVILLE, MASS.

MOVING AND STORAGE

FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE: storage household goods; private rooms; household removals; packing, shipping. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, Tel. Edgecombe 4-1312, New York City.

I DEEM it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400

When Looking for a Mover Call
N. E. AUTO VAN CO.
Local and long-distance furniture and piano movers; china and furniture packed for shipment and storage—all work guaranteed.
NAT STACEY, Prop.
14 Ellery St., Cambridge Tro. 8036, Kir. 4083

OFFICE FURNITURE

LARGE SELECTION OF NEW AND USED FURNITURE FOR OFFICE OR STUDIO. DRIVER DESK CO., 6 E. 23RD, N. Y. C.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Three mornings in practitioner's office; Grand Central district; reasonable, attractive. Call Va. 3-9199. Afternoons exc. Sat.

NEW YORK CITY, 551 Fifth Ave. (Room 2211)—Practitioner's office, part time. Tel. Murray Hill 2-5873.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

HIGHEST PRICES FOR OLD GOLD
HALPER'S, 181 MASS. AVE., BOSTON

PAYING GUESTS

CONSODINE HOUSE, BREWSTER, MASS. Quiet country place, centrally located, excellent food; 10 minutes' walk to fine bathing beach; under same management 40 years.

Wildacre Inn
LEXINGTON, MASS.
A Quiet, Restful Place to Live a While or Permanently
GEORGE S. MacALPINE, Owner and Manager
50 PERCY ROAD LEXington 0643

VERMONT—Summer accommodations available; old private home, 300-acre estate; references exchanged. Write 170 West 74th St., N. Y. C. E. R. PECKERMAN.

PROPERTY MANAGEMENT

WANTED
Property Management
CHARLES A. WOOD
Trustee—Property Agent
60 STATE ST., BOSTON. Phone LAF. 2085
From 1 to 3 Daily Except Saturday
Formerly Treasurer Hotel Bellevue

REAL ESTATE

Alvord Bros., Realtors
Newton—Wellesley—Weston
Telephone Centre Newton 3006

HOMES! Small, Large, Colonial, Modern—Shore or Woods
—Tea Rooms and Camp Sites—
HOME FINDING CO., NORWALK, CONN.
Telephone 737-4

FOR SALE—WINTHROP HIGHLANDS—Superior dwelling of 11 rooms and bath, large lot of land, particularly well situated for first-class tea room in excellent location convenient to Parkway, Shore and Station. Reasonably priced and favorable terms to responsible buyer. Elliot and Whittier, Agents, 72 Jefferson St., Winthrop, Mass., OCEan 0539.

FOR SALE—Coast of Maine, eight acres wooded tract with two buildings; could be remodeled for private residence, hotel, rest home or camp; overlooks beautiful Boothbay Harbor and Linekin Bay. 719 Broad St., Providence, R. I.

68 ACRE FARM
25 miles from Boston. Fine 200-year-old home of 12 rooms, 3 baths, oil heat, barn, greenhouse, orchard, large brook.
WALTER CHANNING, INC.
50 Congress St., Boston Tel. HUBbard 8230

8-ROOM house and barn with ample land in Malden, West End; fine location and all mod. improvements. Apply Leonard C. Gardner, 84 Charles St., Malden, Mass. Tel Mal. 5817 or Mala. 1913-R.

WHY MISS Spring in the country; concession on May and September given on summer rent; charming house, furnished; adequately suitable for two people; secluded, not lonely, in hills of Westchester; commuting distance of New York; ground for garden and flowers; yearly rental if desired. Z. R., Box 56, Bedford Hills, N. Y.

WHEN in need of help watch these classified columns for advertisements of men and women qualified for the position.

PRINTING

Call the Printer — Good Service
Call my Printer — Reasonable Prices
Call our Printer — Church, book, job work
Creative ideas, cards, folders. Algonquin 4-6147
Call Printing Co., 13 E. 16th Street, New York

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Well appointed, desirable home with small adult family; good home-cooked food. ASP. 8243.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—THE ILKLEY, 176 Huntington Ave., opposite The Mother Church—Desirable rooms, running water, 3rd floor, elevator, garage; rates reasonable. F. SHARPE, Com. 9139.

BOSTON—Desirable rooms at 95 Gainsboro St.; transients accommodated; very reasonable. Ken. 1022. MRS. CHARLES COSMAN.

BOSTON—Facing church park, attractive newly furnished comfortable rooms; ladies or couples preferred. Tel. Ken. 4951.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. — Desirable room for woman in apartment; very conveniently located; privileges. Tel. TROwbridge 0232.

N. Y. C.—Convenient transportation, near church, Columbia Univ.; very clean, refined surroundings; business people. Mornings, University 4-8891. HUND.

NEW YORK CITY, 1 West 68th (Apt. 6-W)—Two single rooms, $7.00 weekly; women only; opposite church and park; French spoken.

N. Y. C., 100 Northern Ave. (181st)—Homelike, single, double, breakfast opt.; convenient church, trans. Apt. 67. Washington Hgts. 7-1676.

N. Y. C., 78 W. 92nd—Single-double and furnished apts.; kitchen privileges; private home; transportation; near church; $3.50 up. Stoner.

ROOMS WANTED

LADY wishes small room near the Esplanade; sunshine and cleanliness; references exchanged; please state price. Write L-32, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

RUG CLEANING & REPAIRING

Oriental Rugs CLEANED, REPAIRED by experts. Fine Hooked Rugs for sale. YACOBIAN BROS., 821 Boylston St., Boston. Tel. KENmore 4439. Est. 1904.

SAWS

ATLANTIC SAW WORKS, 384 Atlantic Ave., Boston—Repairing all kinds. ATKINS SILVER STEEL SAWS. Sales and Service. Tel. Han. 6429.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, Dutch American, long experience, excellent references, wishes position; private family; city, country. Write Box Z-4, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

CREAMERY man with experience in butter making and handling of milk and cream (10 years in Sweden and 6 years in America), wants position. Box N-36, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG MAN, excellent references, versatile, diligent, willing, chauffeur, desires opportunity anywhere; will accept position wherever useful. Hirsch, 968 St. Nicholas Ave., N. Y. C.

YOUNG MAN, married, desires position, gas station, all service, licensed chauffeur; experienced garage attendant. Write Box E-6, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

BUSINESS woman with several years practical experience seeks position as COMPANION-SECRETARY; Christian Scientists preferred; faithful service; references. Write X-14, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

IN THE following capacities, cook, housekeeper, general manager, nursery governess, companion, practical nursing, desirous of good home and moderate remuneration. Box M-31, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

NURSERY governess in the East for July and August or permanently. (Miss) MARJORIE H. KEYES, Wenham, Mass.

POSITION as social secretary, experienced household management; 4½ years present position; salary according to requirements. Write Box E-7, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

POSITION desired as companion-housekeeper to lady in apartment hotel; experienced, capable. Write Box C-10, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

STORES TO LET

STORE—Two windows, 154 W. Fordham Rd., N. Y. C., steam, redecorated; suitable any business; good location; $80. Foundation 8-7331.

SUMMER HOMES

NORTH WEYMOUTH, MASS.—Comfortably furnished home, 6 rooms, fireplace, sun parlor, electric refrigerator, piazza, spacious grounds; summer season; 12 miles south of Boston; bathing beach one mile. Write L-31, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SUMMER PROPERTY

ATTRACTIVE remodelled 8-room house, bathroom, spacious living room, fireplace, electricity, 2 springs, 2-car garage, 300 sugar maple trees, 35 acres woodland, beautiful view, ideal surroundings, near Mt. Agassiz, Bethlehem, N. H.; owner anxious to sell. M. COPELOF, 1225 Park Ave., New York City.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M.A., B.D., S.T.M., who prepares "BIBLE NOTES" for the Christian Science Sentinel and "FACTS ABOUT THE BIBLE" for this paper, is organizing a Tuesday evening lecture course on "Writing Prophets" of the Old Testament," to begin April 30. Five two-hour meetings. Fee $10. Write 401 W. 118th, N. Y. C. Phone UNiversity 4-6318, preferably before 10 A. M.

TO LET—FURNISHED

TO RESPONSIBLE adults, exceptional five-room apartment, with garage; for summer months; near beach blvd., Atlantic, Mass. Granite 2556-R.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED

PLAINFIELD, N. J., 824 Park Ave., Corner of 9th St.—10-room frame house, steam heat, electricity, gas, front awnings. See JESSE MULFORD, Realtors.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented, Repairing. Arcade Typewriter, 80 Boylston St., Boston

TYPEWRITERS—All makes sold, rented and repaired. HUDSON TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 99 Montgomery St., Jersey City. Berg. 4-8333.

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY

A New Blatt Sewing Service
For a very little sum (35c) we will cut your dress or suit length according to your pattern (provided you buy the materials here) and you have the privilege of using our Electric Sewing Machines to do the sewing. Sewing service is limited to 2 hours a day to any one customer.
Second Floor
M. E. Blatt Co.
Atlantic City's Great Dept. Store
Atlantic Ave. at S. Carolina

KAUFMAN & WEINER
The Square Deal Store
Hardware and Housefurnishings
1007 ATLANTIC AVENUE
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
PAINTS and VARNISHES
PLUMBING SUPPLIES

PATTERSON'S MARKET
The Largest, Finest and Most Complete FOOD STORE in Atlantic City
Phone 4-5115 Morris and Atlantic Aves.

EAST ORANGE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
356 ELMWOOD AVENUE
Orange 4-5663 9 to 11 daily
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

Individual Millinery
HATS
Silver
Ready Made and to Order
11 NORTH HARRISON STREET

Main Street Pressing & Tailoring Co., Inc.
Cleaners and Dyers
All work done on our premises.
Established 1917
JOSEPH SARI, President
JOHN MAGYAR, Secretary
484 Main Street ORange 3-1141-1142

NEW JERSEY

EAST ORANGE
(Continued)

Lantz Beauty Service
All Operations, **35c**
Given in a quiet, pleasant atmosphere.
200 Springdale Ave., nr. No. Grove St.
ORANGE 5-0867

Better Care Means Better Hair
Visit the
Dainty Deb Shoppe
Start the Season right with a Heaterless Permanent Wave. Our Finger Waves are Perfect. Enjoy a Manicure by our Expert.
Miss Guillaume Miss Gladys
35 So. Clinton Street Or. 5-9750

Frank G. Currid Co.
AWNINGS, CANOPIES,
WINDOW SHADES
VENETIAN BLINDS
42 Central Avenue Orange 3-9359

Henry Hornecker Inc
FLORIST
MEMBER OF F. T. D. A.
75-77 CENTRAL AVENUE
Near Grove Street
Or. 3-1244 Night Phone Nassau 4-1650

PLUMBING and HEATING
Have your heating plants checked and reconditioned.
All work guaranteed.
RALPH CRAIG
51 LINCOLN STREET OR. 4-5958

ELIZABETH

ORGEL'S Inc.
Quality Coal and Service
KOPPERS COKE
PHONE EL 2-3210
76 Sterling Place, Elizabeth, N. J.

For QUALITY
LAUNDRY SERVICE
PHONE EL 2-7205
Leonard Laundry Co. Inc.
14 BUTLER STREET ELIZABETH, N. J.

Telephone ELIZABETH 2-5877
The Henry Cook Printshop
Printing and Service
Since 1863
1160 Elizabeth Avenue Elizabeth, N. J.

ENGLEWOOD

G. C. BARNETT
Optical Service
34 E. Palisade Ave. Tel. Eng. 3-4260
F. E. TAMARKIN
Optometrist in Attendance

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HACKENSACK TIRE EXCHANGE
Auto Accessories
Kelly-Springfield Tires
257 Main Street Hack. 2-0796

WILLNER'S CORSET and GLOVE STORE
Where discriminating women may obtain expert corseting. Featuring gloves, hosiery, lingerie and negligees in the newest styles.
171 MAIN STREET Hack. 2-1405

HOBOKEN

GEO. H. PRUTER
Prime Meats, Poultry and Provisions
1000 Park Ave. Tel. Hob. 3-9213

JERSEY CITY

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
19 Winfield Avenue
Telephone Bergen 3-3943-J
Look for Jersey City display advertisements in the news section.

Helen's Beauty Shop
269 CENTRAL AVENUE
Located in Central Barber Shop
Central Theatre Building
By Appointment. Journal Square 2-2423

Holste-Platte Co., Inc.
COAL
ANTHRACITE and BITUMINOUS
Also Koppers Seaboard Coke
370-390 Mercer St. Tel. Bergen 3-2426

LA MODE CORSET SHOP
GRADUATE CORSETIERES
Phone Webster 4-4989
341 CENTRAL AVE., Jersey City N. J.

CENTRAL JEWELRY STORE
WM GEIGER, Proprietor
Diamonds, Watches
Clocks and Jewelry
390 CENTRAL AVENUE
NEXT TO RITZ THEATRE

MAPLEWOOD

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
Prudence Hash
Jones Sausage
Rumford Baking Powder
Burnett's Vanilla
177 Maplewood Ave. SO 2-4300-4301-4302

H. V. Fraentzel
Hardware
Lawn Seed, Fertilizer,
Garden Tools
180 Maplewood Ave. S. O. 2-6030—6031

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR

Bogart and Hansen
INCORPORATED
Electrical Contractors and Dealers
568 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.

INDIVIDUAL MILLINERY
Silver
Hats Ready Made and to Order
40 CHURCH STREET

Stewart & Van Duyne
New Low Prices
Cleaning and Dyeing of Wearing Apparel
Rugs and Draperies
29 South Park Street, Montclair, N. J.

HENKE'S INC.
JEWELERS
Claridge Theatre Bldg.
Montclair, N. J.

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The Wedgwood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK ST. MONTCLAIR

Stanley M. Crowell Co.
GUILD OPTICIANS
26 So. Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Near Church Street

Hand Embroidered Monograms
on Sweaters
The Linen Shop, Inc.
E. B. & J. H. Clegg
418 Bloomfield Ave. Montclair, N. J.

WILSON'S SEEDS
(Plaza Seed Store)
SEEDS—PLANTS
BULBS—FERTILIZERS
(Opposite Lackawanna Station)
Phone Montclair 2-2433
284 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE

TIERNEY'S JEWELERS
WE BUY OLD GOLD AND SILVER
Do not sell to strangers.
All types of Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
43 CHURCH STREET, MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Telephone Montclair 2-8399

HANSEN SALES, Inc.
Bloomfield Ave. and So. Willow St.
PHILCO · RADIO · RCA
NORGE REFRIGERATORS
WILLARD BATTERIES
PHONE 2-4048

C. JOHNSON & CO.
Incorporated
Window Shades and Awnings
Venetian Blinds
9 Midland Ave., Montclair, N. J.
TELEPHONE 2-6208

For the Best in Used Cars Consult
Packard Montclair Co.
141 Glenridge Avenue Montclair 2-8040
MONTCLAIR, N. J.

Grace M. Cunningham
EXCLUSIVE MILLINERY
Presents the Season's Importations
Also Features $5.00 and $7.50 Hats
Unsurpassed in Quality
and Unequalled in Prices.
487 Bloomfield Avenue, Montclair, N. J.
Telephone Montclair 2-4336

MONTCLAIR INN
Quiet, Residential Inn
Opp. Christian Science church
DINNERS—LUNCHEONS
Hillside Ave. at St. Luke's Pl.
MONTCLAIR, N. J. TEL. 2-2977

Montclair Food Co., Inc.
1 oz. Caviar, 4 Jars 97c
2 oz. Caviar, 2 Jars 89c
Dromedary Unsweetened Grapefruit Juice, 10 cans for $1.00
Robertson's Marmalade, 4 for $1.00
517 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE
Free Delivery Phone Montclair 3-0220-1

NATHAN RUSSELL, Inc.
Glen Ridge and Vicinity
Beautiful Homes, Sale, Rent
WIDE PRICE RANGE
ALL FORMS OF INSURANCE
227 Ridgewood Ave., Glen Ridge, N. J.
Phone Glen Ridge 2-5600

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Daily Features

Sanctuary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

MRS. M— lived in a medium-sized comfortably furnished home. Possibly she had never had any children of her own, or perhaps her children were grown and had left the home to establish places of their own. At any rate she was alone most of the time because her husband was away at work.

A block away lived Margaret D—, 15 years old and one of a family of seven. Margaret shared a room in the small D— home with two younger sisters, and had very little opportunity for any privacy, nor did she have a quiet or convenient place in which to study.

Mrs. M—, seeing the situation, suggested to Margaret's mother that the girl have the use of a little sunroom in Mrs. M—'s home each afternoon. Mrs. M— explained that the room, with a separate entrance opening out on the back garden, was not often used.

Margaret was delighted with the plan and obviously enjoyed this little retreat which she could call her own for a portion of the day, where she could study and have some time to herself. She was at liberty to bring a girl friend with her occasionally, if she so chose, and could use the garden when it happened to be more pleasant there than in the little sunroom.

When Margaret's mother tried to express her thanks to Mrs. M—, the latter disclaimed any credit. "After all," she remarked, "we're just all here together in this world; and if we come across ways of making life a little richer, a little fuller, we certainly should have the joy of doing so." Her graceful and practical method of carrying out her philosophy undoubtedly has been of inestimable value in this formative period of Margaret's character development.

Vocations

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Furniture Mending

RECENTLY a man and a boy came to my door offering to repair furniture. We had a squeaky chair and a good, but wabbly, table which had been retired from use; and we were glad to have them mended. In less than an hour's work, the pair had earned $1.25; and a neighbor was ready for them when they had finished here, and gave them several jobs to do.

The man told me that he had made a living this way ever since his job as cabinetmaker for a furniture maker played out several years ago. He carried his kit of tools, nails, and brads, and did expert work.

Mrs. L. W. B.

Quotation for Today

TO overcome difficulties is to experience the full delight of existence.—SCHOPENHAUER.

A Study in Black and White

Robert C. Miles, Charlevoix, Mich., Contributes This Unusual Swan Picture to the Monitor, Camera Club.

Facts about the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

The Rock of Rimmon

IN THE Book of Judges we are told how the Israelites waged a successful campaign against the "children of Benjamin," eventually setting fire to their capital Gibeah (Judges 20:30ff.). Those who were left of the Benjamite army "fled toward the wilderness unto the rock of Rimmon" (verse 45), and though many were slain by the way (verse 44), there were 600 who succeeded in making their escape "and abode in the rock Rimmon four months" (verse 47). There is some difference of opinion as to what is meant by the "rock (of) Rimmon"; some supposing it to be a prominent hill some six miles distant from Gibeah, while others consider that the reference is to a large cavern still to be seen in the same neighborhood, which would form an excellent hiding place for a considerable body of men. (Cf. International Standard Bible Encyclopedia: p. 2593).

In Lighter Vein

Everything Shipshape

An old lady was being shown over a submarine for the first time.

After inspecting the interior of the vessel she came out on deck again and noticed the long gun.

"And doesn't that cannon get awfully wet when you submerge?" she asked her guide, a Cockney sailor.

"No, mum," he replied. "When we submerge two sailors are told off to hold umbrellas over it."—*Answers*.

Even

Former Mistress: "I should like to give you a good recommendation, Eliza, but my conscience compels me to state that you never got the meals ready at the proper time. I wonder how I can put it in a nice sort of way?"

Eliza: "You might say I got the meals the same as I got me pay."—*Guelph Mercury*.

Giving a Pleasure

"What did your son learn at college?"

"Well, sir, he can ask for money in such a way that it seems like an honor to give it to him."—*College Humor*.

A Gentleman

Wife: "What's your idea of a true gentleman?"

Husband: "A man who laughs at your joke, and never says he's heard it before."

Mr. Scroggins

Marks on the Earth

Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore

HIS little cane hummed as Roger P. Scroggins swung it in the bright April air and strode buoyantly along the bare walks of Boston's Public Garden. "Bare" is the word, for the walks had been covered with boards all winter and into the early spring, and now they were put away, and as the venerable squirrel stepped along, it was red earth and not hard wood which his feet touched.

A strange grackle flew by. Scroggins stopped and turned to say how-do-you-do. As he finished his greeting —and it wasn't long-drawn-out, because the grackle didn't know him and so flew busily on—the Scroggins eyes fell on the part of the walk over which he just had passed. His tiny footprints stared up at him. They were fresh and clean in the moist earth.

"Dear! dear!" said Scroggins. "What can those marks be?" He walked back alongside the marks he

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Footprints

had made, turned back as he walked and was thrown into ecstasies of excitement to see that every place he had put his foot showed a mark. He stepped off the walk and went across the grass, looking backward as he went. No mark could be seen. Then he hurried over to the earth path again, stepped along, watching over his shoulder. Fib and Florrie, comrades of many an adventure, zoomed to his side.

"What in the world makes you look backward?" said Fib, scurrying about in the excited way which is Fib's way, always. Florrie tried not to appear interested by staring with one eye and winking with the other.

"Fib," said Scroggins, "will you kindly walk along the path for a bit?" Fib's shoe-buttony eyes glittered. "Why?" he said, hopping here and there. As he hopped, and before he had the why of it, Fib alighted on the path. His small feet left their mark. Scroggins rushed to look at the Fib mark closely.

"Dear! dear!" he said. "Florrie, would you mind walking on the walk?"

Florrie didn't ask why, but did as Scroggins asked. He walked close behind her with his eyes on the ground. "Even Florrie," Scroggins said.

"Whatever are you doing and saying?" said Fib, in such a state of excitement that every feather twitched.

The illustrious squirrel straightened. "Fib, will you please watch closely as I step along the path? You will see that each place my foot touches has the mark of my foot after I have been there." Fib quieted. Scroggins stepped. Fib watched. Florrie winked. The sparrow saw the print of the squirrel's feet and was so interested that he flew wildly into the air and in practically no time at all had roused such a crowd of Commoners as assembles for only the more important Scroggins discoveries. Fib told each sparrow, squirrel, and pigeon to walk on the path and then look at the marks.

The path swarmed with feathers and fur. Shouts and cries filled the air. Everyone was agog at seeing his mark. Scroggins stood to one side on the grass and watched the crowd make tracks. Florrie drew to his side.

"We don't make our marks on the hard walks. We don't make our marks on the grass," he said as Florrie winked. "But on the earth, when it's soft and nice as it is now, we leave marks—everyone does. It's wonderful." Florrie nodded ever so slightly. By and by there were so many marks that it was impossible to distinguish one from the other. Scroggins went home and the crowd melted away; but everyone who had made and seen his mark told about it to those who didn't come.

Brevities

Toledo Blade: Free speech by radio is timed. Must not go beyond the set period. It's a splendid arrangement the Constitution overlooked.

Montreal Star: Write your member of Parliament on heavy stationery. They say the boys now weigh the morning mail, pro and con, instead of counting.

Worcester Gazette: An Iowa professor says he finds five different kinds of dumbness. It seems incredible that a prominent man like that should have met so few people.

Moments Musical

No. 49

Enrique Granados

BORN in Catalonia, Granados was brought up at Barcelona, where he studied. Unlike Albeniz, he was attached to traditions and forms. The moderns did not impress him. He was not an intellectual nor a leader; he was a dreamer. Feeling was for Granados the very reason for music. He had such a refined taste and easy flowing style that musical science and methodical teaching bored him. Had he studied more, he probably would have achieved more, through his innate culture.

Granados was greatly influenced by Schumann, Liszt and even Chopin, but all his work was distinguished by truly Spanish characteristics. His name to me means four or five *Spanish Dances*, twelve *Tonadillas*, and the *Goyescas*. The *Tonadilla* is a short song with guitar accompaniment, first written in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; the *Goyescas* are a set of piano pieces inspired by the paintings of Goya, and later made into an opera. These *Goyescas* are masterpieces and should have a more prominent place on pianists' programs. Among them, the *Fandango* depicts a brilliant ball-room scene, while *The Maja and the Nightingale* represents, against the background of a Spanish landscape, the song of a nightingale and the melancholia of the Maja.

Granados had the rare qualities of charm and love of beauty, and a sincerity which is more, perhaps, than genius. Friends of mine who knew him have told me that his playing of his own works was an experience never to be forgotten. He had no great pianistic technique, but he played as if improvising, in a style which was a delight to the ear—the kind of playing one sometimes hears outside the concert hall when an artist plays for the sheer love of music. Personally, I should rather hear a gifted amateur in an inspired mood than a dozen concert artists in "professional" moods. But a professional in an inspired mood, with an impeccable technique, is of course the listener's ideal.

SONYA MICHELL

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

As follows (H. P. G.)—The inquirer is familiar with the use of "as follows" when it introduces a quotation, but he wonders if it is correct in the following construction:

The groups are as follows: (1) Methodists, (2) Presbyterians, etc.

The inquirer's doubts may arise over whether "as follows" may be used to introduce a simple enumeration or list; or whether, if used with a list, "as follow" should be employed.

Both points, fortunately enough, are covered in the fifteenth listing under "follow," in the Oxford English Dictionary. Here the word is defined as follows:

To come (next) after something else in order or sequence. *As follows*: a prefatory formula used to introduce a statement, enumeration, or the like. The construction in *as follows* is impersonal, and the verb should always be used in the singular.

But to return to the inquirer's example: Whenever phraseology seems the least bit awkward, attention is likely to be diverted from what is said. And in this instance it would be just as easy—though no more correct—to write:

The following groups were represented: . . .

Here follows a list of the groups: . . .

A historian ("Canada")—Under "an," Webster's New International Dictionary (second edition) says:

In present usage *an* is invariably the form of the indefinite article before words beginning with a vowel sound, as *an hour*, *an oak*; and *a* is invariably, except as noted below, the form before words with a consonant sound, as *a table*, *a woman*, *a year*, *a unit*, *a eulogy*, such *a one*, *a history*, *a historian*.

Some writers, however, use *an* before words beginning with *h* in an unaccented syllable, as *an historian*, *an hotel*; and British writers often use *an* before such words as *union*, *euphony*, *euphonic*, etc., beginning with the sound of *y* (*yoo*).

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The South Through A Windshield

9.

Tampa and North

ST. PETERSBURG had much to keep us around for days; in fact, it seems to be a favorite resort for New Englanders. The Boston Braves do their spring training there, and this season the magic of the name "Babe Ruth" was responsible for giving the Braves more than ordinary gate receipts in the well-known "grapefruit league."

Across the bay lies Tampa (pop. 101,150), with its glamorous legends about Gasparilla, the pirate chieftain, who roamed the high seas and buried his treasures near the city. (We crossed the Gandy Bridge; toll 75 cents.) The Tampa natives point with pride to the visit of Pánfilo de Narváez in 1528; and to the call by Hernando de Soto in 1539. Although the modern city has acquired a wide reputation among tobacco users, the fact should not be overlooked that the greater part of the world's supply of phospate lies within a radius of 75 miles of Tampa; and the city is noted as the leading shipping port for this commodity.

Fortunate indeed is the visitor who can manage to be in Tampa during its famous South Florida Fair. He might spend an interesting hour inspecting Ybor City, Tampa's picturesque and famous Latin Quarter; and, by all means, he should not start North without sampling a Cuban sandwich.

We had difficulty in making the Floridians understand that anything could be important enough to keep us from visiting Lake Wales and enjoying a carillon concert at Bok's Singing Tower; or that the enchantments of points west could lure us away from the marvels of Silver Springs. We got away, however, only after taking a solemn oath, which it will be a pleasure to fulfill, to return. Of course, something must be left for the next trip.

As we headed north and west toward Tallahassee, we wondered whether to play safe and follow U. S. 41 on up through Lake City, and take U. S. 90 west, or to branch off on U. S. 19 at Williston. There were reports of a bit of bad road on the latter; but the attractive saving in mileage lured us unto No. 19, and off we were. We did find a few miles of construction near Perry; but the new concrete stretch will be open in a month or two. And from Perry on into Tallahassee the driver will see what a state can do for its roads with a 7-cent gasoline tax. It would be an ordinary driver indeed who could not do the 54 miles in an hour.
—DAILY FEATURES EDITOR.

(To be continued.)

Educational Side Expected To Improve Radio Programs

Very slowly, evidence is accumulating that educational radiocasting is about to receive its full due in the American radio program pattern.

Two educational groups, the Institute for Education by Radio and the National Advisory Council on Radio in Education have just announced that they will meet at Columbus, Ohio, to discuss present radiocasting conditions frankly and to consider techniques for educational radiocasting so that material will fit naturally into present radiocast programs.

The Columbus conference is a prelude to the national conference of radio station officials and educational groups called for May 15 in Washington by the Federal Communications Commission. The subject of providing greater educational opportunities over the radio will be the general theme of the national conference.

Both of these conferences come at a time when the Federal Communications Commission through Anning S. Prall has given radiocasters an official warning that all was not right in their children's programs. Mr. Prall also charged the radiocasting industry with not having "taken the fullest advantage of its cultural, educational and public service possibilities."

Women's groups have tried, by inference, to point the way to good program paths by designating programs of merit. Only recently the Women's National Radio Committee, through Mr. Prall, announced its first set of annual awards for the two best commercial and sustaining programs on the networks.

The Women's National Radio Committee choices show the simple program techniques that win. For example, the "You and Your Government" series, one winner, is, in essence, the public forum. The "March of Time," another winner, is news editorially interpreted, as it were, by dramatization. The other two winners, the General Motors Symphony Hour and the Columbia Concert Hall, are high-quality soloist and symphony orchestra combination. With the exception of the news dramatic sketches, each of these has a simple basis that requires no engineering by program builders.

Among other groups lending encouragement to the efforts of radiocasters is the Radio Institute of Audible Arts. Its index of recommended programs released monthly in bulletin form is an excellent guide for any sponsor considering a radio program.

The only drawback, perhaps, in the last form of directing attention toward good programs is that the listener may have a red herring drawn across his path by the device of making him temporarily forget the objectionable advertising as a result of the strong emphasis on the virtues of programs. For unless the advertising improves along with the programs any attempts to give them standing through mere program excellence alone are on a false basis.

These indexes, however, will have their effect. It is quite natural that a serious minded sponsor will want to have his program included in any index of excellence. Thus radiocast listeners may from now on expect a constantly improving intellectual level of radio program entertainment.

[A Wednesday Radio Comment Feature]

Boston Snapshots

Afoot and Awing—"We invite all bird lovers to go with us on any of our trips," says L. Raymond Talbot, president of the Brookline Bird Club, in an article in the current Massachusetts Audubon Society Bulletin.

Although the club does give free public lectures on birds at the Public Library lecture hall—and they are very well attended—its main object is to arrange walks. Nearly every Saturday and holiday in the year a group of its members and their friends set out on foot. Usually the list of birds seen on these walks runs as high as 200 or more each year.

"It is perfectly possible," says Mr. Talbot, "for anyone, even a beginner, to get acquainted with at least the great majority of these, simply by going regularly on the club walks."

In the winter there are fewer birds to stop to see—which does nothing to damp the spirits of the hikers, who would just as soon keep on the move while chilly winds are blowing. But many of the cold weather walks are along the shore, where gulls, loons, grebes, ducks and sandpipers may be seen; and when the trail does lead through the woods, there are the sparrows, juncos, chickadees, kinglets and others dining on weed seeds and insect eggs.

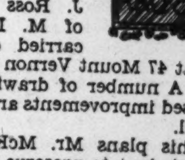
Now as spring begins, the club members are looking forward to renewing acquaintance with thrushes, warblers and other songbirds which frequent New England woods.

When the club was founded 20 years ago, there were plenty of secluded places for bird study very close to the city. But as suburbs have been built up, it has become necessary to go farther afield. In spite of this, the original idea of keeping the expense of trips down to a minimum, has been adhered to, and every year a great many of the walks are still called "10 cent trips," from the days when carfare was only 5 cents each way.

In addition to these near-by trips to such places as the Arnold Arboretum, the Middlesex Fells and Spy Pond, the club also makes longer excursions, as far away from Boston as New Salem and Chatham.

"Bird News" is issued by the Brookline Bird Club at least seven times a year. In it are colorful descriptions of the birds observed by members and miscellaneous interesting information for all bird lovers. The little paper is sent to all junior and senior high schools in the State.

Soap and Cleanup—Shining in newly carved soap, a model of the north slope of Beacon Hill, as it would appear if plans for rehabilitation suggested by J. Ross McKeever of M. I. T. were carried out, is on view at 47 Mount Vernon Street this week. A number of drawings of the proposed improvements are displayed as well.



In his plans Mr. McKeever has done his best to preserve the unique charm of the old world district while eliminating some of the disorders which have grown into it. His soap model shows houses of not more than three stories, oriented for maximum sunlight and centered about a public garden resembling the present Louisburg Square, hub of Christmas Eve celebrations, on the west slope of the hill. Old houses and interesting vistas are not disturbed.

Radio Cake—Boston radio editors and advertising men may have heard Gretchen McMullen, Yankee Network culinary expert, telling their wives how to cook, but not until this week did they have proof that she can practice what she preaches.

Station WAAB was celebrating its fourth anniversary on Monday. Nothing daunted by the fact that birthday cake was one thing it could not broadcast, it arranged with Miss McMullen to bake a number of small pink cakes, each adorned with four yellow singing birds bearing a candle in its back.

To the advertising men and the editors went the neatly boxed cakes by special messenger. Said the card inside: "It's our birthday, but you get the cake!"

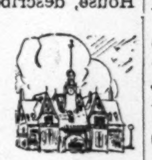
Ice and Lava—"Six Hundred Million Years in Greater Boston" is the title of one of the new courses which has just started in the Twentieth Century Adult Education Center. Robert L. Nichols of Tufts College, who is conducting the class, helped his students to regard present New England weather with a more appreciative eye when he referred casually to the 100 feet of ice which covered Boston 50,000 years ago.

Going back still further to a considerably warmer season in Massachusetts, Mr. Nichols told of a 200,000,000-year-old lava flow only a few yards from Brighton High School and of others at Nantasket.

The course is to include a good deal of field work around Boston.

Music, an International Language—From Trinity College of Music in London came Sir Granville Bancock to Boston last week to conduct examinations for the college, which is an examining institution awarding degrees and scholarships to students all over the world. Sir Granville spoke of music as a universal language for the expression of feeling. Being international in scope, he declared, it is superior to ordinary language and it must continue to play an important part in future world development.

World's Fair Souvenir—The Dutch House, described in this column recently, is not Boston's only architectural reminder of the Columbian Exposition of 1893. The Head House in Marine Park, while not actually brought from Europe to Chicago and from Chicago to Boston, as was the Dutch House, is modeled after the medieval council house erected at the exposition by the German Government.



Its façade is decorated with panels in "sgraffito," an art consisting of cutting through various differently colored layers of cement in order to get the hues desired. The designs represent various Massachusetts waters: the Mystic, Essex, Merrimack, Weymouth and Neponset rivers, and Massachusetts and Plymouth bays.

Dolphins disport themselves on the walls elsewhere; and atop the weather vane is a mermaid looking down on the thousands of bathers who make the Head House their headquarters in summer.

Education Guidance Made to Help Student Plan His Own Career

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EUGENE, Ore.—Educational guidance, which was defined as something that simply "gives the student a basis for his own planning for effective use of his education throughout his life," brought together more than 500 teachers in secondary schools of Oregon for a two-day session at the University of Oregon, April 12 and 13.

The meeting was sponsored by the university chapter of Phi Delta Kappa, national education fraternity. Co-operating were the University of Oregon, Dr. C. V. Boyer, president, and the Eugene and Lane County teachers' associations.

Dr. Grayson N. Kefauver, dean of the school of education at Stanford University, who was the leading speaker at the meet, defined educational guidance as "a means to help students, primarily through improving their utilization of the training facilities of the school, to attain a high level of efficiency and satisfaction in the appropriate activities to which they will distribute themselves."

Further, he observed that, "guidance gives the student a basis to plan for himself; and he said that students should not feel, that guidance is foisted upon them. If it is done skillfully, he explained, the student will hardly be aware of the technique.

Others who led discussions included Dr. John E. Corbally and Dr. Francis Powers, University of Washington, and S. E. Fleming, assistant superintendent of schools, Seattle, Wash. "Educational guidance should not only make for better students, but should add a fascination to the work of the teacher, a factor that is certain to advance this profession in every part of the country," Dr. Boyer declared.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—A Fellow Doodleduck in Distress

By Le Pelley

The Adventures of Waddles—Weather Forecaster

By The Hagers

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1935 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear" — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Cotton—Microcosm of the New Deal

LET us imagine a meeting of the Cabinet committee of four to whom the President has remitted the confused cotton textile problem.

Secretary Cordell Hull is speaking. "It is positively dangerous to tinker with the tariffs as a way out of cotton textile troubles. That would only make matters worse for the country as a whole. I am not speaking as a Southerner, but as one who is engaged in broadening the bottleneck of international trade. Japan is buying three times as much from us as we are from her. We know there will be reprisals if we raise the cotton textile tariffs. The damage to our country in lessened sales of raw cotton and of heavy goods will far outweigh any advantage the cotton textile industry will get from a limited embargo on cotton textiles. What is wrong is that your new-fangled planning ideas are coming home to roost."

This wryly, with his eye on Mr. Wallace. "You know I am with you as regards more international two-way trade," Mr. Wallace responds. "But so long as we have the tariff, we must have bounties for the farmers. The processing tax is the price that the industrialist must pay to the unprotected farmers for tariff protection. There is no alternative. Otherwise we go back to the old unbalance. Let the industrialist admit more foreign competition, and then I'm willing to abandon the processing tax, but not before. We have come to the parting of the ways, as I forecast. We have to choose now between more planning to put more state control over our economic system or less planning to let in more competition from abroad."

Miss Perkins has been studying the wage rates in the industry during the Hull-Wallace exchange. Now she interrupts: "I'm afraid I can't agree about letting in more foreign competition if that is going to destroy the new wage scale we have built up in the cotton textile industry. Think of the gains we have made toward better working conditions—toward making American living standards a flying goal! The hourly rate has been lifted from 22 cents to nearly 38 cents. Must we retrace our steps? The NRA system is responsible for this progress. Similarly in the South, the AAA is doing the job of the NRA on the farm—raising the wages of labor and improving rural life."

It remains for Mr. Roper to strike the middle note. "Do we have to choose one path or another?" he asks. "We've got to help the cotton textile folk. They are in a jam. We've made them the guinea pig—charging them with fixed costs for raw material, bounties to the cotton planters, and wages. It seems to me that we have got to make some concession, either in putting the processing tax on the broader back of the Treasury or keeping the Japanese from bedeviling them."

Just an imaginary conversation. But, in view of the expressed attitude of the conferees on the general economic problem, probably not short of the mark. To our view the Secretary of State is closest to the facts. The economics of the New Deal is facing its most serious test.

In order to enjoy fixed prices the cotton farmers have lost markets, both at home and abroad. Their best customer, of course, is the domestic industry. This is buying less and less. During the first quarter of this year (that is, prior to the partial shutdown) domestic consumption of raw cotton was 1.6 per cent lower than in the corresponding period last year. Exports were 38.8 per cent lower. Even if a higher price is obtained, there are fewer bales on which to earn it.

The cotton textile industry is undergoing considerable stress. The industry is called upon to squeeze out of the consumer the stratified costs which have been saddled upon the industry by government edict instead of by the free operation of free markets. Hourly wage rates are fixed. They are 70 per cent higher. Processing taxes are fixed. They are a new charge, almost as much as the cost of the raw material when the New Deal arrived. The price of the raw material is virtually fixed. And this has bounced up from 5 cents to 12 cents a pound.

The New Deal has thus produced this situation: Cotton and cotton textiles are planned industries in the sense that they have been removed from the operations of a free price system. They are trying to operate in a half-planned, half-free economy. It cannot be done. Mr. Wallace is convinced that, failing a relaxation of tariffs, resort must be had to more planning to extend state control farther over the economic system. That way is the negation of free competition. Mr. Hull stands for relaxation. But the Hull way is not necessarily a return to free competition behind *a tariff wall*. For the tariff, by shutting out one type of competition, was the first flouting of the pure doctrine of competitive enterprise, the first step in planning.

Let us ask the question: If the textile industry were relieved of the New Deal planning, would that solve its problem? Not at all. For fifteen years past cotton textiles have been in difficulties. Those difficulties are basically due to a condition of overcapacity, and, as so often has been shown, the remedy for this is plain. Either the industry must persuade people to wear more cotton by popularizing, cheapening, or bettering the product. Or, failing that, it must face the inevitable readjustments to consumer standards which do not admit of former cotton goods consumption.

The Hull method, no doubt, would be to let in a greater breeze of foreign competition, not shut it off completely. Then the industry would be galvanized into that questing enterprise which helped to lay the foundation of New England's fortunes.

Bonus Taxes

SECRETARY MORGENTHAU'S plain warning to Congress that any plan for the present payment of the bonus means additional taxes or the upsetting of all budget plans should have two good effects.

By making the direct connection between the bonus and taxes it should jolt a good many people out of the easy assumption that governmental expenditures don't cost them anything, that federal funds can be pulled out of the magician's hat just like the white rabbits. And it should serve notice that the President is not altogether pleased with the Harrison compromise plan to pay the present value of the bonus certificates in bonds.

This compromise scheme was devised because a few senators facing re-election next year feared the veteran vote in their states if they upheld the President's veto of the bonus. The House had passed the Patman bill, providing immediate payment of the 1945 value of the certificates in greenbacks. The Senate was expected to pass either the Patman bill or preferably the Vinson bill, backed by the American Legion, which designates no particular means of payment. The President had stated his own opposition flatly and a veto of either of these measures was assured.

It has been known that the House would override the veto. The unknown quantity was the amount of courage in the Senate. It was not certain that the one over one third necessary to sustain the veto could be mustered in the final test if the full force of veteran displeasure fell on senators who want to come back to Washington after next year's elections. The White House, it was supposed, was willing to give way a bit if the bonus could be quickly disposed of by compromise and the way cleared for "must" bills on the Administration program.

But the bonus lobby refused to accept the Harrison plan. The very fact of its being offered showed that there was a chance for payments running about $1,000,000,000 larger. And the Patmanites were almost as much interested in currency inflation with their greenbacks as in the bonus. The Harrison compromise also showed its weakness by attempting to bind future Congresses to resist demands for a general pension system for World War veterans—demands which are expected to appear as soon as the bonus is paid.

Has the experience with this attempt to temporize convinced the President that he must stand by his guns? Mr. Morgenthau's lumping of the Harrison plan with the others as requiring taxes points in that direction. And it indicates a real regard for the budget which may well be applied to all spending projects.

April's Smiles and Tears

BECAUSE at this season the trees and flowers in the earth's temperate zones begin to burst into bud and blossom, the Romans who christened the months called this one April. It is generally assumed they did so because aperire is the Latin word signifying "to open," which is just what Nature is always joyously bent on doing these gay vernal days.

In city parks the first tender leaves are clothing branches so long bare, and the countryside flames with the vivid yellow of the spreading forsythia. Each day lawns grow greener under the care of the two great gardeners, sunshine and rain. Cherry blossoms shake off the drops gathered from each passing shower and the crocus leaps to the sun as they all join in the merry chorus:

> April, April,
> Laugh thy girlish laughter;
> Then, the moment after,
> Weep thy girlish tears,

the lilting refrain in which the English poet, Sir William Watson, apostrophized the month that halts the winds of March and ushers in the Maytime.

Close along the banks of running brooks clusters of cowslips form little clumps of bright yellow by the dark green water, and in quiet lanes children search for the first shy violets that peer beneath the hedgerows:

> Whan that Aprille with his shoures sote
> The droght of Marche hath perced to the rote.

Clinging near to rocks on many a hillside, the columbine sports its harlequin colors of red and yellow, while in shadowed woods the trailing arbutus mingles its sweet scent with the pungent odor of tall pines. In Europe the transplanted lovely Virginia bluebell is already making gardens gay.

Truly, April is a month of many openings in the bountiful world of flora.

Again Pine Tree Folk

Book News of the Day

STANDING firmly on the soil of her State of Maine, Gladys Hasty Carroll again points the way to an understanding of Maine people. This time, in the novel called A FEW FOOLISH ONES (New York: Macmillan. $2.50), Mrs. Carroll's attention is fixed more on persons and less on the farms and the revolving seasons than in her first book, "As the Earth Turns." The region which she has selected as her setting this time is the timberland of the southern part of the State, in a locality known for fiction purposes as "the York Road," not many miles from Kittery and "Porchmuth."

Her story is a chronicle of the lives of the people who lived on the York Road from 1870 to the present; and chiefly a record of the way in which Gus Bragdon proved himself through his long life to be a state-of-Mainer of a certain characteristic type.

When the story opens, sixty-odd years ago, the York Road was populous, with children crowding its broad, story-and-a-half houses, barns full of cattle, tilled ground full of crops, and a constant going back and forth over the nine miles that lay between the highway to the beach and the main road to Derwich Village. Here lived thrifty Bragdons, psalm-singing Grays, wornout Blaines and lazy Linscotts. Here Gus Bragdon, thriftiest of all his money-getting clan, married Sarey Gray and took her to live in the house he built on Assabenbedue Lane.

The seasons wheeled by and Gus increased his holdings, working early and late, saving, investing in wood lots, cherishing the trees, holding them against the time for a good sale, reinvesting, overworking his wife and his children, meeting their sudden, infrequent revolts with unexpected generosity and tranquillity, making himself the richest man in the neighborhood, living in the same style when his income was large as he did when it was small, misunderstood by everyone except his daughter Kate, but respected and trusted by all.

Meanwhile the York Road changed. Families dwindled, young people moved away, some of the old stock almost disappeared, but a few foolish ones stayed on, like the birds that hung on through the winter when their brothers had flown South. Tough little fellows, thought Gus, foolish, too, perhaps, but somehow they seemed to be making out.

The narrative is substantial with thickly woven threads of community life. It was not Gus Bragdon who made York Road what it was, but the combined influences of all the different kinds of people who lived there, all the way from the decadent Blaines to the shiftless Linscotts. Families intermarried and their strains were blended until a grandson of land-grubbing Gus, uniting Bragdon, Gray, Blaine and Linscott ancestry, sang with the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

There are two remarkable scenes in the book, one near the beginning, one near the end. The first is in Nubble Point meetinghouse, when Gus at 21 walked out of meeting condemning the rest for uncharitableness; the second is in the little bedroom off from the kitchen where old Gus faced his last hours. These scenes, which are significant portions of the book, are memorable; one for its dramatic quality and the plausible handling of unusual elements, the other for fitness of word and feeling. Between these two passages there is competent, pleasant writing, backed by sympathy, understanding and humor, and pungent with the vernacular. On the whole, the book shows that Mrs. Carroll's command of her gift is growing.

W. K. R.

Mirror of Opinion

A Sense of Proportion

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR holds a deservedly high place among American newspapers, and indeed throughout the English-speaking world. A few days ago it contained an article dealing with the attitude of Canadian youth toward their American contemporaries. During last year, it appears, a survey was made of youthful Canadian opinion and sentiment toward our American neighbors. The opinions and sentiments disclosed were those of high school boys and girls of about sixteen years of age, a circumstance which must be kept clearly in mind. The value of such testimony can be overestimated and it can be underestimated just as easily. . . .

With the best intentions in the world, no doubt, The Monitor, in reporting the results of this investigation, conveyed the impression that the youth of Canada have revealed an attitude of greater friendliness toward the United States than to their own people in other parts of the Empire. . . .

To illustrate the truth that a statement may contain no single error of fact and yet by stress of emphasis convey an erroneous impression as a whole, it is sufficient to say that over 90 per cent of the article in question deals with those matters in which our young people have expressed admiration for things distinctly American. The fact that nearly two thirds of the Canadian students were of opinion that Canada is much superior to her neighbor in her administration of law and justice, in control of crime, in her banking system and in her form of government, and the further fact that one fourth of the persons questioned refused to admit that the United States excelled in anything were dismissed in a few words.

Much as Canadians admire their American cousins, and much as they desire to maintain the friendliest relations, political, social, and personal, with their good neighbors, it is nevertheless clear that nothing is to be gained by disproportionate emphasis upon this or that factor in the relations between the two countries. Young Canada shows its good sense in admiring American energy, achievement and resourcefulness. Canadians can admire their neighbors and at the same time cherish a lively sense of the value of their own institutions and culture, and of the imperial connection.—Victoria (B. C.) Colonist.

A Floral Carpet at the Mountains' Feet

California's Wild Flower Show

CALIFORNIA is putting on the greatest show in her history. It is an exhibition of unsurpassed beauty provided by nature alone—a spring wild flower display covering the fields, the canyons and the mountain sides of the State, especially in the central and southern sections.

Not in forty years—nay more, possibly not in the memory of any human being—has California decked herself in such a dazzling array of flaming, blazing, eye-delighting color. At least such is the constantly reiterated testimony the visitor hears from those in a position to know whereof they speak. And their testimony finds support in the records of the weather bureau which affirms that never before in the annals of the bureau reaching back fifty-seven years, has there been so great a rainfall over California.

There must be rain to bring out the wild flowers, and the greater the rain the greater and more wonderful the flowers in numbers, in varieties, and in the glory of their colors.

There are wild flowers in the fields and on the mountain sides in California every spring. It is only occasionally, however, the right combinations of moisture, temperature, and sunshine bring about displays of gold, yellow, blue, orange, purple and other colors in such richness and profusion. When such a year occurs nearly everyone in the State and neighboring states as well, makes pilgrimages—often more than one—to the canyons, the plains, and the mountain slopes to drink in the marvelous beauty so gorgeously spread before them. During the week-end holidays these travelers to nature's enchanting and entrancing land of blooms literally choke the highways leading out from Los Angeles, San Francisco and other large cities. Everyone tells everyone else where the most dazzling displays are to be found and the best roads to reach them. In fact, conversation always seems to lead around to the subject of the wild flowers, and the visitor to the State might almost conclude that California is divided into two classes—those who have seen the flowers and those who have not; with the "have nots" constantly dwindling toward the vanishing point.

The last previous wild flower show worth talking about, according to Californians, was eight years ago, in the spring of 1927. But, by what seems to be a fairly general agreement, that display fell far short of the banner exhibition of 1935. In the intervening years California rainfall was light, and the moisture inadequate to soak into expansion and unfoldment the seeds left on the ground or buried in the earth after each year of prolific blooming. One of the things for which the flower lovers of California give thanks is that the seeds retain their germinating spark of life no matter how many years they have to wait for moisture and other conditions favorable to growth. The precipitation which was so big a factor in producing the flowers began last November and, for the most part, was spread over the intervening months in gentle, ground-soaking showers.

From the start, the blooms appeared in great profusion. Then as more and more flowers came into blossom the beauty of the landscape increased and unfolded. Each succeeding day presents a new breath-taking panorama. In all sorts of combinations and designs the gorgeous picture enthralls one anew each day; indeed one might say each minute. For one has only to close his eyes for a second or two and then reopen them to be thrilled and enraptured no less than when first he beheld this unexcelled mastery of nature's painting. So startling, so almost unbelievable are these constantly recurring impressions as the eyes close and reopen that a mental denial of the reality of what one sees before him involuntarily framed itself in consciousness. This experience or sensation repeated again and again gives one the feeling of seeing and reseeing that which one inwardly is not yet prepared to accept.

It is because of the human mind's refusal fully to accept as actual and existent what the eye is reporting, that one hears so often the statement made by a person who has seen the flowers to one who has not: "I cannot describe them to you. You must see them for yourself."

How many varieties or families of flowers have a part in making up this great exhibition of nature must be left for the botanist to say. The layman is too absorbed in the sheer and amazed joy of looking, to be concerned at the moment with the names of every bloom contributing its bit to the picture before him.

But every visitor quickly comes to know and love the California poppy without which the wild flower show would lose its crowning glory. This state flower of California against any kind of a background will transform the landscape into a flaming mass of color, making a mountain side a blazing riot of yellow, orange or gold, the variation in color depending in some measure on the section of the State in which the poppy is found. Against a background of beautiful blue or purple lupine, or the many brilliant yellow flowers blooming in spring, the poppy appears at its best. Mixed with the blue lupine in just the right proportions, the result is a Persian rug effect, except that no rug ever was so beautiful. Such a color scheme rolling up the incline of a California meadow under a California sun and disappearing over the brow of a slight rise in the land is a sight one never can forget even though utterly helpless when he tries to picture it to another.

Or again a whole mountain side, its slopes, ravines and all, painted yellow with golden stars, Johnny-jump-ups, or yellow pansies, yellow daisies, yellow cosmos, cream cups, with the monkey flower and other yellow blooms. Then try to imagine blazing masses of gold flung against that yellow mountain side, landing here and there irregularly, without order of any sort—just splashes of flaming, living color. No futuristic painter ever produced a more startling picture, and surely nothing ever painted by man was so alive as those glorious poppies massed in that wide sweeping spread of yellow.

The Spaniards loved the poppy and gave it some beautiful and poetic names, including copa de oro ("the cup of gold"), torosa, domidera and amapola.

Other flowers, to mention only a few, that add to the glories of California's beautiful spring dress, are baby blue-eyes, which, when covering a field, often make one think he is looking at a lake of rippling blue water; blue grass nuts, blue violets, the beautiful red Indian paintbrush; the white popcorn flower which in very early spring is often mistaken for snow; the lilac tinted sage thistle, and the four o'clock, the wild onion, the pink evening primroses, the fiddle necks, the lavender and yellow penstamens, the checker bloom, or wild hollyhock, and the snapdragon.

There are many places in the State where these wild flowers can be seen at their best. For those living in or about Los Angeles or in the central part of the State the mountains and the wide sweep of the plains about Bakersfield are the most accessible. From Bakersfield it is only a short drive over to the Kern River Canyon in the lower part of the Sierra Nevada Range. There the sharp and in places almost perpendicular sides of the canyon are dazzling splashes of color—gold and blue, purple and yellow, orange and pink, white and red, all mingled and jumbled; fairly shouting their beauty, but never clashing. For nature doesn't do clashy things when she mixes her wildflower paints in California. She startles and amazes and she leaves one gasping with delight, but she never forgets to be harmonious. Close up or afar off—and in the clear air about Bakersfield one can see the colors on the mountain thirty miles away—nature's masterpieces are always pleasing and perfect. Over it all glows that warm, glorious California sunshine, with here and there squadrons of fleecy clouds sailing like ships against a background of mountain peaks.

Then as a crowning note to the rich harmony and unspeakable beauty of a heaven-sent day, from the billowing ocean of blooms covering the prairie meadows, there comes the quick, eager, joyous song of the meadow lark. Can it be that because of the glorious setting nature has provided for him he is singing more sweetly, more joyously, more beautifully than ever before? Perhaps not, but those who listen to him breathlessly, so not to miss a note, will always affirm it is so.

ROLAND R. HARRISON

The Wide Horizon

A Work for Women

By Phyllis M. Lovell

"WILL you fill in the following?" This request is being circulated, at the head of a sheet of yellow paper, to women all over the world. It comes from the group of international organizations of women which, working from Geneva, is known as the Women's Consultative Committee, and it offers an opportunity for the general airing of those social and economic "grievances" which have been aired freely enough among women of individual countries but, so far, never co-ordinated in an international statement.

The League of Nations has undertaken, however, to lend its ear to an international statement. That is to say, the Secretary General of the League—urged by the representatives of Denmark and Czechoslovakia—has obtained permission to circulate such a document to the members of the League Assembly when they meet next September, and, when it has been circulated, "developments are expected."

The women have two objects in view, both of which aim at the establishment of equality between the sexes. They desire to see equality established in every department of social and economic life, and they desire to see equality established in matters of nationality.

In regard to the first issue, there is felt to be no question that, economically, women have fared badly of late. Blame for the bad faring has been laid, of course, at the door of the "crisis," although it is not entirely due to the crisis that matters have taken the turn they have. Had there been no crisis, women, it is generally agreed, would still have fared badly, and for the reason that, being largely unorganized, they have been forced into the acceptance of wage levels which men—who work in a more co-ordinated manner—could not accept; and for the further reason that, having witnessed the acceptance of these wage levels, men have become alarmed, and alarm has engendered a quite natural desire to rid the labor market of the woman element and to hold wage-earning activities entirely in their own hands.

The women of every European country have raised their voices about the insecurity of their position. Stories of dismissal—especially of married women workers—have been handed about from country to country, and, as a result, there was drawn up, some six years ago, a document which was known as the Equal Rights Treaty, the main clause of which declared that "The contracting States agree that upon ratification of this treaty, men and women shall have equal rights throughout the territory subject to their respective jurisdictions."

In dealing with the second issue—that of equal nationality—matters have not been quite so simple. In 1930, at the Conference on the Codification of International Law at The Hague, a Nationality Convention was drawn up which contained within it certain clauses which would have placed women in a position inferior to men in nationality matters. The clauses were vigorously opposed and, largely as a result, an entirely different treaty, and one which bestowed nationality rights equally upon men and women, was signed by the representatives of nineteen governments at the Seventh Conference of American Republics at Montevideo in 1933, subsequently ratified by the United States and Chile.

At the same Conference, the wider question of equal status arose, and the Equal Rights Treaty, being pressed to the fore, was signed by the representatives of four governments—Cuba, Ecuador, Paraguay and Uruguay.

All this was regarded as accomplishment of the highest value in the cause of equality, but, as a whole, it did not affect Europe. European governments, or the majority of them, still showed predilections in favor of ignoring the Equal Rights Treaty and of ratifying the Nationality Convention drawn up at The Hague, and the fact goaded European women into bringing matters again before the Assembly of the League of Nations. And in September, 1934, pressure was brought to bear upon Assembly delegates with so much determination that it resulted in the lodging of a request by the representatives of ten governments for "the entire status of women" to be discussed during the sitting of the Assembly in 1935, and of a further request, made by the representatives of fifteen governments, for a discussion upon the question of equal nationality.

It is here that the slip of yellow paper which has been circulated to women comes in. "Developments are expected" truly, and favorable action by the League will have far-reaching effects. But, according to those who know most about it, matters depend, in the long run, less upon the action the League may take in September than upon the action of the women who, signing the yellow paper, specify their grievances and, having specified them, are prepared to back a practical effort to have them redressed.

Women, say the organizers of the latest move toward equality, have to realize that neither national nor international action of a legislative character is going to benefit them permanently until they have learned to unite, accepting responsibility not as individuals but as a working whole.

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Drawn by W. J. Heffron

Let's Begin at Home

By Charles A. Beard

THE FOREIGN POLICY of the United States, as of any other country, grows out of the domestic interests and ambitions which are dominated in the political life of the nation.

In general and in concrete cases, foreign policy is limited and deflected by the posture, interests, and ambitions of other nations, which are adverse to, or coincide for the moment with, the ends of the interests and ambitions dominant in the United States.

Broadly speaking there are two distinct types of foreign policy: (1) the policy which springs from the pursuit of power or prestige for its own sake; and (2) the policy which grows out of the quest for economic advantages abroad, in the form of territorial acquisition and commercial opportunities.

The first of these types of policy—the pursuit of power—has sprung from feudal culture. It flourishes today where the army and navy bureaucracies, with their affiliated supply and news interests, are strong enough to control civilian government, to bend the financial powers of the legislature to their ends, and to dictate to foreign offices. Despite civilian resistance since the foundation of the Republic, the army and navy of the United States, with their affiliated supply and news interests, by steady pressure, have now reached a position of dominance in which they can, for practical purposes, dictate to Congress and the State Department. This is especially true of the navy, which has in fact, on its own authority, formulated, declared, and published a foreign policy for the United States, calling for the pursuit of unlimited power in connection with commercial advantage.

The second type of foreign policy, namely, the pursuit of economic advantage, is nominally civilian in character. Its purpose is to enrich individuals directly and perhaps the nation incidentally. Such policy employs military and naval force abroad to gain its ends—diplomatic threats, cruisers, marines, and finally war; but it assumes civilian dominance and the limitation of force to the calculated ends of economic advantage.

Thus the two types of policy—the pursuit of power for its own sake and the pursuit of economic advantage—tend to merge. When the pursuit of economic advantage has become extensive enough to call for a huge army and navy, then the latter, with their affiliated supply

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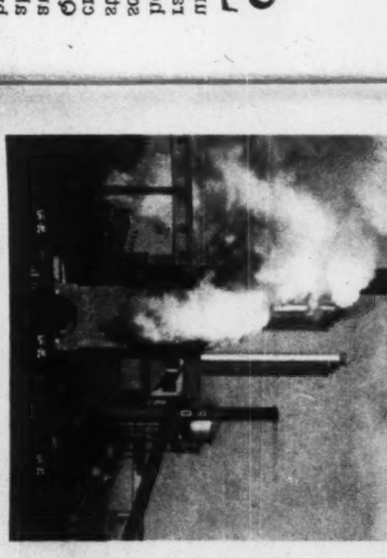
Folk We Touch in Passing

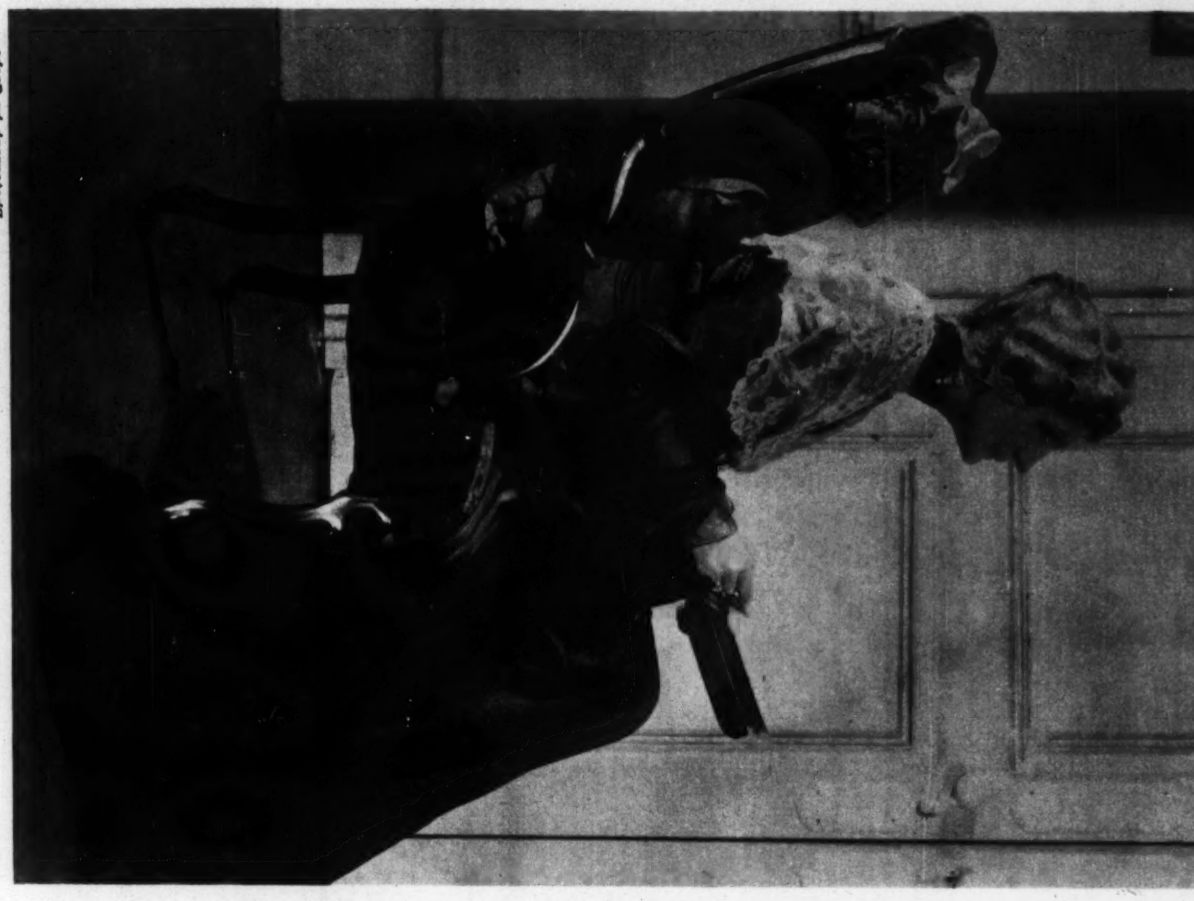
Little Incidents With Big Meaning

By Emil Chandler



Great Finds Delight in the Camaraderie and Opportunities of Her Profession

By Phyllis M. Lovell



MISS LILIAN BRAITHWAITE AS LADY MADEHURST

In The Leading Part in Gertrude Jennings' Play, "Family Affairs," She Has Provided a Bright Spot in the Current London Theatrical Season.

Photograph by Sasha

... said, breaking into the narrative. "But there is one thing about the stage that puzzling. I have never understood why people who are really no good at it—who will never make a success, I mean—still go on."

Miss Braithwaite nodded. "I asked Dame Madge Kendal that very question once," she said, "and I well remember her reply. I remember how she pointed out that in no profession is there a grand ..."

... Post," "The Chinese Puzzle," "A Bill of Divorcement"—among them—have run for well over the year. And she has been great enough to discredit all such "flattery" by insisting that the most famous artist in the world could never succeed in keeping a play running unless the play, in itself, were worthy of its run.

Or some of Ivor Novello's plays, "Like" she says, explaining that she takes part in four of them—which are so delightful to play in because they come from the pen of a person who, an actor, writer and musician, is ... delightful."

Or some of Noel Coward's plays. It was Noel Coward, she says, who succeeded in breaking up the "brilliant Braithwaite" tradition, which fastened upon her at one time, a certain type of part—rather colorless and sympathetic ...

By Albert F. Gilmore

ADMIRERS OF GREAT PERSONAGES have long been accustomed, by the erection of monuments, to perpetuate their memories and to glorify their names. That these statues do endure, sometimes for many centuries, there can be no doubt. But, at best, they represent poorly the living, pulsating, forceful person in whose memory they have been erected.

That there is a better, more enduring, more representative type of monument, not carved from stone or molded in bronze, but resident in the hearts of men in the form of gratitude and enhanced joy of life, is becoming generally acknowledged. While the subject of this sketch is not wanting in memorial statuary erected in various parts of the United States, yet these are by no means the most impressive or longest enduring monuments built to his memory.

To John James Audubon was given the privilege of becoming the inspiration for a great movement, the purpose of which has been, is, and will continue to be, to protect and perpetuate the bird life of a whole continent, one of the most precious bestowals of a nature, almost profligate in its largess, upon a favored land.

In a very definite sense, Audubon built his own monument. The Audubon societies, thousands in number, are the outcome of a movement started by an ardent admirer of Audubon, 50 years ago. But for the work of these societies, undoubtedly our fields, forests and shores would long since have been depopulated of many varieties of bird life which Audubon found, and by his brush brought to the waiting attention of the people of his continent.

One has but to recall the appalling onslaught which feather hunters were making upon these ornaments of the harbors, the sea gulls; upon the delicate white egrets of the southern swamps, upon cranes, herons, and, in fact, upon all birds of delicate and colorful plumage, when the Audubon Societies of America stepped in and, through persistent effort intelligently directed, secured the passage of laws which stopped the mercenary slaughter.

What greater glory could heart desire? And even though the actual founding of the Audubon Societies by Dr. George Bird Grinnell was nearly twoscore years after the passing of him whose name they bear, yet to have inspired so worthy a movement, to have a name perpetuated indefinitely for so noble a purpose, must incite among the beneficiaries of this great life genuine gratitude and veneration.

The lives of few outstanding personalities have been marked by greater difficulties, by more hardships, including poverty and many other untoward happenings, than that of John James Audubon. It is 150 years since his birth on the island of Haiti. His father was a French sea captain, his mother a French creole from Louisiana. His mother having perished in an uprising of slaves in Santo Domingo, the father took the lad to France, where his education was gained.

Young Audubon, at the age of 17, returned to America, taking up his residence in eastern Pennsylvania. There in a few years he was married to Lucy Bakewell, who, throughout the long life of the naturalist, gave him that encouragement and unfailing support without which his labors never could have borne their bountiful harvest.

As a youth, Audubon was possessed of an unyielding desire to represent the forms and depict the colors of the beautiful creatures about him. How to set himself to do this was the problem. Imbued with a profound sense of duty to his wife and children, with no reserve of funds to depend upon for subsistence, with no wealthy patron to support him in his visions, the way could scarcely have taken on aught but a somber hue.

Yet it was in meeting these unfavorable circumstances that the quality of the man showed itself. His manhood was challenged. He would support his family by such talents as he had. He became a dancing master, taught fencing and gave music lessons. Then, aware that while these activities furnished a livelihood, they advanced him not at all toward his heart's great goal, he turned to painting. At this his career was slow and tedious, accompanied by many hardships and discouragements.

Sometimes it was sign painting that he did; sometimes he limned the features of a merchant in his shop, of a laborer with his tools, anyone who would pay him a fee however beggarly. With a natural talent for art, he improved to a degree that brought him better patrons as he drifted about in search of subjects. Sometimes with scanty food, often with poor raiment, he struggled with that enemy of genius, dire poverty. But he desponded not. With his painting of portraits and landscapes, he carried on the collection of birds, beautiful sketches of which he made at every opportunity. In due time his folio became filled with bird portraits and flower pictures, so skillfully done as to elicit the admiration of those privileged to see them.

And so while wandering about the accessible parts of the country seeking the bird-haunted forests and bayous of the East and South, he accumulated through his skillful pencil many excellent portraits, life size and in natural colors. Then came the desire to publish the result of his great enterprise. But how? In the third decade of the nineteenth century, America gave little encouragement for such a hope. But, England! The thought was breathtaking to his friends.

Nothing daunted, however, by their doubtful looks, with the same courage and fortitude which had carried him over many a crisis, he set out with an introduction to a prominent English publisher. Again his enterprise was rewarded. For, within a short time after his arrival in England, arrangements were made to publish his life-size drawings and the ornithological biographies which he had carefully prepared to describe the birds he had so faithfully represented with his brush.

Because of the huge size of the plates, it took 13 years to complete the work, known as the "Elephantus Edition of Birds of America." One can readily comprehend that a life-size portrait of a wild turkey, of a flamingo, or great blue heron, could not be represented on an ordinary quarto or octavo page. But the work was finally done and 180 sets were published. These he himself sold in England, Scotland, France and America. He even counted the King of England among his purchasers and thus was enabled to advertise himself as under royal patronage.

That this versatile naturalist was also a good salesman is seen in the fact that of this and the later editions of his works he sold enough to pay $100,000 for the expense of publishing, to pay all his traveling and living expenses for himself and family for 12 years, and have something left to help establish a home in America. A later edition in octavo form appeared with lithographic reproductions of the originals. The price of the original series varied from $6000 to $8000; and one set sold in New York for $12,000.

As with many pioneers in worthy enterprises, Audubon was assailed by harsh critics. Another American ornithologist, Alexander Wilson, was a contemporary of Audubon. In 1828 he, too, published a folio of bird portraits with three well-bound volumes of notes and bird biographies. This, too, was a worthy and well-planned work! Friends of Audubon accused Wilson of copying an Audubon portrait of a small flycatcher without permission or acknowledgment. This brought on a controversy between the partisans of both, in which it seems the principals had no part. Both were men of too fine character and breadth of vision to be drawn into such a controversy.

The irony of the situation, softened by a touch of the humorous, is found in the fact that probably no such bird ever existed as the innocent little flycatcher about which the contest raged. Apparently both were mistaken in their claim, as no such bird has ever been discovered by later ornithologists. It was clearly a case of mistaken identity.

Audubon was not a natural scientist, in the meaning of this term as applied to men like Darwin, Humboldt or Agassiz. He was primarily a lover of the beautiful in nature, with enough of the talent of an artist to inspire him to become a painter of birds and other creatures. It is probably true that his work, great as it was, does not compare in faithfulness and skill in portraiture with some of the modern bird artists, Louis Agassiz, Fuertes, Max Brasher, Allan Brooks, Browning and others. These modern artists excel in both coloration and perfection of drawings. But Audubon was a pioneer, and with his really excellent work turned many to a study of bird life, thus opening to them a fresh avenue, a marvelous vista, for enjoyment.

Many lives have been directly enriched by Audubon's work. But in evaluating his contribution to human welfare, let us not forget the many important lessons to be learned from

(Continued on page 12)

After the Portrait by George P. A. Healy, 1838.

JOHN J. AUDUBON

Original in possession of the Boston Society of Natural History

Stanley Clisby Arthur

All Pictures from "Audubon, the Naturalist." Courtesy D. Appleton & Co.

LEFT: "LA GERBETIERE," THE NATURALIST'S BOYHOOD HOME AT COUERON, FRANCE

RIGHT: "OAKLEY," JAMES PIRRIE'S PLANTATION HOUSE NEAR ST. FRANCISVILLE, LOUISIANA, WHERE AUDUBON SPENT FIVE MONTHS.

FRANCIS LEDERER

Screen Star Whose World Peace Federation Already Has Appealed to 150,000 Persons

© RKO Radio Pictures, Inc.

HOLLYWOOD, THE HOME OF THE MOtion picture industry, probably is the last place anyone would look to find a world peace movement. Yet, in point of fact, just such a movement exists in the very heart of Hollywood. Under the title of the World Peace Federation, it was founded in February, 1934, not by some political crank destined soon to return to the obscurity from which he emerged, but by the internationally known stage and screen star, Francis Lederer.

When I called on Mr. Lederer in the R. K. O. studio, I found him virtually submerged in correspondence and documents, some of them relating to his motion picture activities (his secretary was filling a bushel basket when I arrived), but most of them dealing with the peace organization. Although the World Peace Federation has its official headquarters on Hollywood Boulevard, much of its business finds its way into the film studio office, a fact which makes Mr. Lederer one of the hardest worked men in Hollywood. When he had extricated himself somewhat from the jumble, I asked him to tell me something of the purpose, and the nature of the federation.

"The World Peace Federation," he said, "aims to outlaw war by a nation-wide popular vote throughout the entire world." Mr. Lederer is a Czechoslovakian, and his pleasing accent added force to his words. Briefly, the federation's plan of action is this: Through the establishment of branch offices in every country throughout the world and with the assistance of established groups and churches interested in the cause of peace, it seeks to circulate as widely as possible voting cards, bearing the simple statement: "I am against war." These cards are signed by those who support peace and are mailed to the Hollywood headquarters of the federation. When a sufficient number of cards have been received, the federation will be able to submit to the government of each country all the names of its adherents in that country, and demand a referendum on the question.

"If the vote is successful," said Mr. Lederer, "then all constitutions must be amended, making it illegal for governments to settle their international disputes by war."

Four points about this plan should be noted. Mr. Lederer, during the talks I had with him, emphasized them continually.

First, it is an entirely nonpolitical party. It is unaffiliated with any political party.

Second, it seeks its support primarily among the churches and established nonpolitical peace groups.

Third, it holds that if war were taken away from them, governments would be forced to put their heads together to solve their international problems. As Mr. Lederer said, in his unorthodox English: "If governments have their guns taken away from them, they will have to strain their brains a bit to settle their problems." What a world of truth that simple statement contains!

Fourth, the plan is based on the premise that peoples, and not governments, are responsible for war. In this respect, a recent statement of President Roosevelt's is taken as symbolizing the attitude of the federation. Said Mr. Roosevelt: "The blame for the danger to world peace lies not in the world's population, but in the political leaders of that population. Throughout the centuries wars were made by governments, but I tell these governments that the men and women they serve are so far in advance of their leadership that we could have a world accord on world peace immediately if the people of the world could speak for themselves. . . . I wonder whether the people themselves will not some day prevent governments from making war."

"What better indorsement could the World Peace Federation have?" asked Mr. Lederer, "than those words of the President of the United States himself?"

As he outlined his plans Francis Lederer's enthusiasm became more and more intense. His dark eyes flashed, and his immense crop of unruly hair nodded and bobbed in emphasis. It was impossible to doubt his sincerity. Cynics may say that the World Peace Federation is just another Hollywood publicity stunt, but they are very wrong. It is no exaggeration to say that Francis Lederer is a peace worker first, and a film actor second.

His passion for peace dates from the days of the World War. As a boy in his native Czechoslovakia he was in close contact with the horror of war; further, his brother was killed in action. The bickering of the 1919 Peace Conference goaded him to such fury that, there and then, a boy of 16, he went out to form his own peace organization. Up and down the country he stumped, making speeches and pleading before large audiences. The main difference between his aims then and his aims now is that in 1919 he wanted a peace organization to be composed entirely of women! Convinced after a short time of the futility of this, he gave up the organization, but kept his enthusiasm for peace.

It was not until 1932, when he came to New York, a famous actor, that he took up the cause of peace once again. Then, persuaded by the current Sino-Japanese dispute that something had to be done, and done quickly, he spoke at meeting after meeting in New York, but with little success. In Hollywood, where he soon went, he made remarkably similar speeches, but with no better results. February, 1934, however, marked the turning point in his campaign. Invited to address the Institute of World Affairs at a meeting in Los Angeles, on the subject of "Motion Pictures and Their Influence on World Affairs," he asked the chairman whether he might be allowed to speak instead on "Is Internationalism Out of Fashion?" Granted permission, he seized this as an opportunity to put forward a definite plan of action. Largely due to the enthusiasm with which this was received, the very next day he established the World Peace Federation.

What are the chances of its being a success? Francis Lederer himself, of course, is extremely hopeful and points to the pledges of signed voting cards—about 150,000 of them—already received at the Hollywood headquarters as evidence of its popularity. Certainly, in so short a time, the movement has done exceedingly well. Whether it will ultimately succeed, however, in carrying out even a part of its avowed aims is perhaps not so certain.

Two obstacles confront it. First, its lack of financial support. No subscriptions are solicited, no appeals made, and those who sign the cards are asked to make no financial contribution. Up to now, the entire plan has been financed by Mr. Lederer himself. In the event of the movement becoming truly international, the cost of mailing will be so enormous that it will call for considerable financial backing.

Second, to be a success the plan must be carried out simultaneously in all nations. It should be so arranged that, at a given hour, on a given day, taxpayers with signed voting cards should converge on all the capitals of the world! Though it might be done, the dream of the taxpayers' drive come true might be a little hard to accomplish!

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To offset these difficulties, however, are several factors which may do much to make the movement a success. In the first place, its main strength lies in its simplicity. Whereas, at first sight, the plan seems so simple that it cannot possibly work, it may work for the very reason that it is so simple. Being entirely nonpolitical in character, it escapes, or should escape, those attacks leveled by warmongers against peace movements which are affiliated with political parties. [illegible] sible.

Secondly, the movement may well succeed owing to the reputation and ability of its leader. A peace movement organized by a film star is bound to attract attention, especially when that movie star is as brilliant a person and as enthusiastic a speaker as Francis Lederer. He has thrown his whole heart and soul into the movement. Almost every night he speaks at meetings up and down the State of California, and at week ends he flies to distant States where he outlines his plan to enthusiastic audiences. If the federation comes to nothing, it will not be for want of trying on the part of its leader.

Thirdly, people have little objection to signing their names on a card which simply states that they are "against war." Whereas other peace movements may require pledges, or difficult decisions which can only be arrived at after deep intellectual effort, this one merely requires that the voting cards be signed and mailed to Hollywood Boulevard. Whether or not the signer of the card really believes in peace, or whether he merely signs his name on the spur of the moment, is of no consequence. The fact that he put the card in the mail box is enough.

But perhaps the most significant aspect of the World Peace Federation is not the chance that it has of becoming a success, but simply that it came into existence at all. It stands as an example of the fact that the peoples of the world are no longer content to let their governments prejudice their relations with one another. They are crying out for a rational solution to their problems.

By Sir Anthony Jenkinson

Ruler of 'Ruritania'

A Peaceable Son of Stormy Ireland Is Sean Lester, High Commissioner of Stormy Danzig, Which He Hopes to Keep Peaceable Despite Vexatious Frontier Disputes

By Peter Lyne

THERE IS IN THE ROMANTIC rise of Mr. Sean Lester from reporter's desk to Danzig's "throne" a marked flavor of Ruritanian film scenarios. This small, sharp-eyed, cautious Irishman, who little more than 10 years ago was news-gathering in Dublin, is now called upon, as High Commissioner for the Free City of Danzig, to exercise the highest degree of tact, integrity, and diplomatic skill in controlling a miniature state whose problems have an important bearing on the peace of Europe.

With a surrounding area of over 750 square miles and a population of some 400,000, Danzig was made a Free City under the protection of the League of Nations after the World War. Its future provided one of the most testing issues of the Peace Conference. Wedged in between East Prussia and the Polish Corridor, it remains predominantly German, yet provides one of the two main outlets to the sea for Poland's trade.

Mr. Lester's election to this important post recalls the proverbial story of the Irishman who, when asked if he could play the fiddle, answered, "I don't know. I've never tried." Mr. Lester would probably have been prompted by his native self-confidence to reply to the same effect if he had been caught on an assignment in Dublin for the Freeman's Journal and asked if he could take control of one of the "hot spots" of Europe.

His appointment was hailed in the Irish Free State as a high tribute to the young republic and to the qualities of its diplomatic agents.

* * *

Sean Lester—and don't forget his first name is pronounced "Shawn"—is one of the many Irishmen whose course in life was diverted by the Irish revolution into a channel he could hardly have anticipated. Though a native of Belfast, he was one of the early members of the Sinn Fein movement and took a prominent part in Irish nationalist affairs. When he went to Dublin he served on the Evening Mail and subsequently on the Freeman's Journal, which he left to take charge of the Government Press Bureau under Mr. William T. Cosgrave's administration. Later he was transferred to the Department of External Affairs and from there he went, in 1929, to Geneva as permanent Free State delegate to the League of Nations.

In his earlier days as a journalist in Dublin Mr. Lester became a stanch friend of foreign correspondents, for whom he was a ready source of information in a city where "news" is by no means always easy to obtain. At Geneva he soon became popular with permanent representatives of other countries. He was renowned for his impartiality, shrewdness of judgment, persuasiveness and, when necessary, firmness. He served on the Council, on the Committee of Nineteen that dealt with the Sino-Japanese dispute and on those dealing with the Leticia and Gran Chaco disputes; and he acted as "rapporteur" in a number of delicate negotiations on Minorities questions. Moreover, he and Mrs. Lester enjoyed happy social and personal relationships during their stay in Geneva.

The Danzig High Commissioner is a firm believer in the importance of the League, especially for the smaller states. He has often expressed his admiration for the work done by the representatives of such countries as Norway, Sweden and Czechoslovakia.

The post which he occupies, and which carries a salary of £5000 a year, or as much as the British Prime Minister, was established under the Treaty of Versailles and subsequent treaties concluded between Poland and Danzig. The term of office is normally three years. He succeeded, in January of 1934, Mr. Helmer Rosting, of Denmark, who had been Acting High Commissioner since the end of 1932.

Among his duties Mr. Lester has to arbitrate on all matters in dispute between Poland and Danzig. When a decision has been taken by the High Commissioner, Poland and Danzig have the right to appeal against this decision to the League Council, whose decision is final. He also has to supervise the manufacture, storing and transport of war material in Danzig and approve the external loans of the Free City. In addition, he exercises the right of veto on international treaties applying to Danzig.

Germany, which keeps watchful eyes on the affairs of Danzig, expressed its approval of the choice of Mr. Lester. It was stressed in the Berlin press that the new High Commissioner's experience in Geneva, especially in minority problems and with the Bolivia-Paraguay misunderstanding, would help him to clear up the Polish-Danzig situation.

Actually, however, events moved so fast that Mr. Lester found himself with very little clearing up to do. The sweeping National Socialist victory in Danzig in the summer of 1933 was followed, not by worse relations between Poland and the Free City, but by a notable slackening of tension all round. Questions which had caused bitterness for years suddenly found a solution. The League Committee, which had been called in to deal with some of the most intractable of these difficulties, was politely informed that Poland and Danzig had decided to settle them by direct negotiation.

No doubt, Mr. Lester was devoutly thankful for this sudden and unexpected turn of events. For if anyone wants to make trouble, there are few places where it is easier to do so than Danzig. The city has a crazy-quilt regime under which there is an economic union with Poland, while the municipal authorities administer the customs within its boundaries. Poland directs the railways. Poles and Danzigers sit under the presidency of a Swiss on the special port authority. Foreign relations are under Polish control.

Moreover, in the last 10 years, during which relations between the Poles and Danzigers have been balanced on a razor edge, the Polish Government has been spending large sums of money on building a new port at Gdynia, some miles to the east of the Free City. Danzigers charged the Poles, not unreasonably, with trying to engineer the ruin of their port. At any rate, the two ports between them now divide on a 50-50 basis almost the whole overseas trade of Poland. A good deal of give and take is essential if the balance is to be kept working smoothly.

Disputes have also arisen with regrettable frequency concerning the alleged smuggling of German goods through Danzig to Poland, while Polish citizens have complained of unfair discrimination and of attacks upon their persons and property. Among other questions has been that of the freedom of the press following suppression of two daily newspapers by the National Socialist chief of police.

* * *

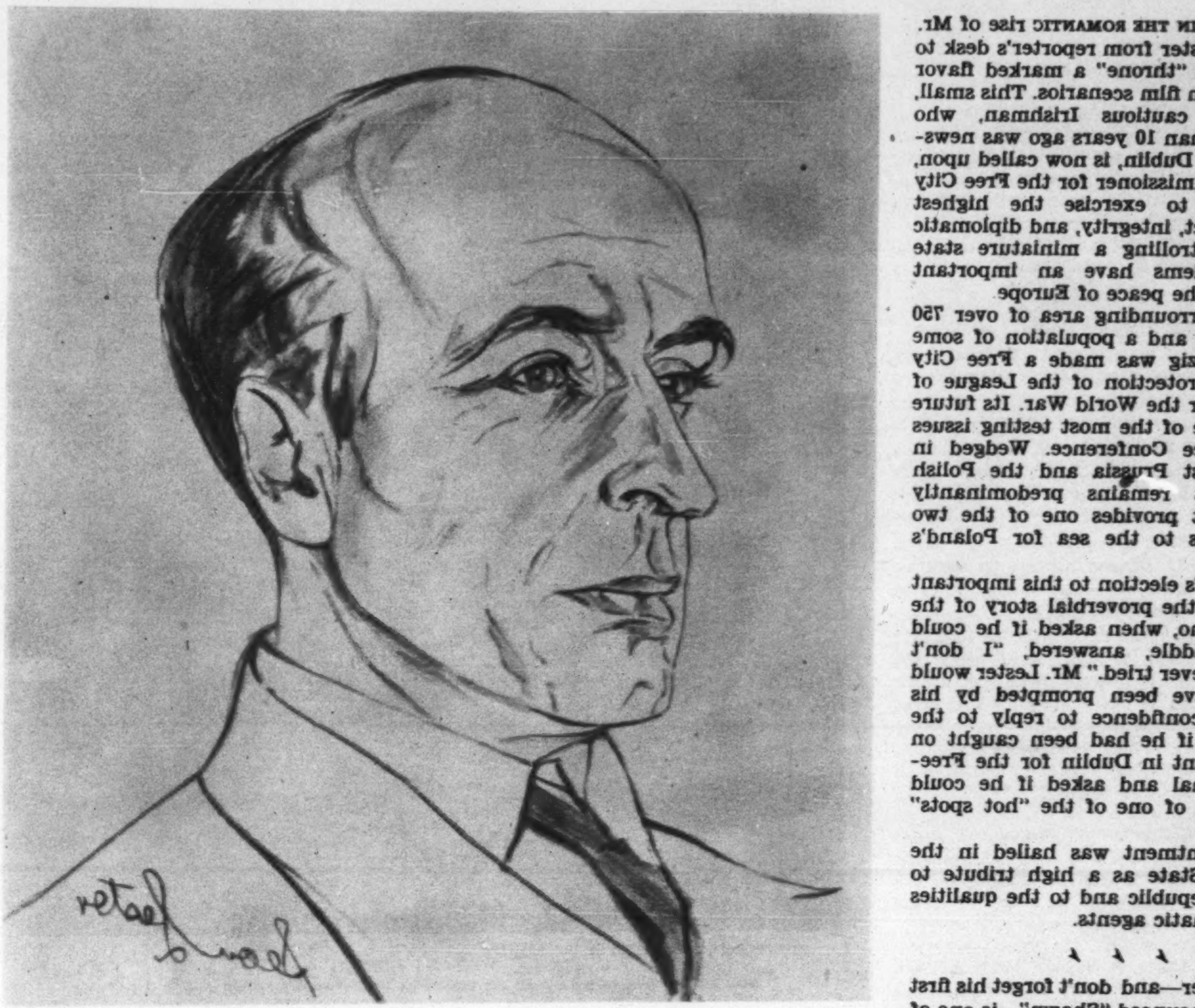
Danzig is one of the most beautiful cities of Europe, and both historically and architecturally one of the most interesting. Nor are its cultural amenities insignificant. The Woodland open-air opera in the pine forests behind the little watering place of Zoppot in the Danzig State area is rapidly becoming one of the most popular summer musical festivals in Europe.

Just beyond Zoppot lies the Danzig-Polish border and no doubt Mr. Lester, with his Irish sense of humor, will manage to get many a chuckle on the quiet over a situation which cannot fail to remind him of the complicated boundary question at home. In the 40 miles or so between Marienburg, Prussia, and Danzig the traveler has to have his passport examined no less than five times. Whether by road or rail, the direct route from Danzig runs from the Free City territory into Poland, back into the Free City area and then into Germany and East Prussia.

Problems are bound to be constantly arising in such a situation and tact is required to prevent their causing a big flare up of international feeling. Danzig cows will insist on ignoring the frontier regulations and strolling across to sample Polish grass. Polish hens are sometimes so unpatriotic as to lay an egg in Danzig territory. The Poles make a strong bid for the return of the egg, but probably count themselves exceptionally fortunate if they get it.

There are actually frontier lines running through duck ponds. Wooden stakes in the water are linked up with barbed wire, but it has been found exceedingly difficult to impress on the ducks the inviolability of international boundaries. Smugglers are equally blind to the sanctity of frontiers.

Thus Mr. Lester, unlike Mr. Micawber, can only hope that *nothing* will turn up to disturb the domestic relations of the Ruritanian Kingdom—at least, nothing prior to Dec. 31, 1936, when his three-year term of office in Danzig will expire.



Drawn by Erna Plachte

SEAN LESTER, High Commissioner of Danzig

By An Old Soldier

"TO HAVE DEMOCRACY WE MUST HAVE PEACE, AND TO HAVE PEACE WE MUST HAVE SELF-DISCIPLINE."

Drawn by Dwight C. Sturges

IF THERE WAS ONE POINT brought out more clearly than any other during the World War, especially in those countries with democratic forms of government, it was that the people, when faced by an emergency, willingly subject themselves to the strictest of discipline.

Men who had never known the meaning of regimentation and the observance of rules to govern every detail of their daily lives accepted military regimentation. They grumbled at times, but on the whole they were religiously obedient, carrying out orders even when those orders led them into the most abject misery and gravest peril. They went because they knew that the fate of the nation depended upon discipline.

At home the civilian population accepted just as readily a regimentation almost as strict. They grumbled at the rationing of food, at the various curtailments of liberty, but accepted it nevertheless. In America, the passage of the Eighteenth Amendment was backed by the people. These people accepted wartime restrictions and willingly backed the men who placed those restrictions upon them. They even allowed their thinking to be directed by wartime propaganda. Their discipline was complete and binding. The people allowed it because there was an emergency.

What makes a study of this period doubly interesting is that this discipline was most effective in those countries where Democracy was most firmly implanted. Only in those countries governed more autocratically did this discipline finally cause outbreaks of violence and the dissolution of governments. True, there were other causes of these rebellions and revolutions. But the fact remains that in Democracy itself is full and true discipline. Discipline is absolutely necessary to the progress of any people. Upon that point of discipline is balanced the whole controversy of Democracy versus Autocracy.

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Everyone has heard the theory advanced that certain countries are not yet ready for Democracy, that they are not sufficiently enlightened to govern themselves; therefore, until they reach that point, must be led and governed by those who can best direct their affairs and defend their rights.

In America a Democracy was set up to prove the theory that man is self-governed, that he has certain inalienable rights of free speech and free action. The schools have taught Democracy as a beautiful theory, explaining the principle of a democratic form of government, but too often ignoring the fundamental principle involved, that Democracy is the theory that men can discipline themselves, can govern their individual lives with an eye to the well-being and liberty of the nation as a whole.

This, in essence, is the theory of Democracy: that man, being self-governed, can demonstrate this fact in orderly government, wise laws and the peaceful enforcement of those laws. The whole fabric of these laws when examined in that light shows that only the man who is not self-disciplined is the criminal or transgressor. All the penalties attached to those laws have been framed to punish the man who refuses to practice self-discipline, to bring home to the transgressor that he must govern himself, must subject his own personal desires and inclinations to a wider understanding of the needs of his neighbor and the well-being of the community as a whole.

Wherever Democracy has broken down it has been because this fact was not grasped, because this fundamental principle had not been taught and understood. Nations have gone back to Autocracy and Dictatorships, not because of military coups or political maneuvers, but because they had failed to grasp the meaning of true Democracy.

In the United States, Democracy has continued because of the firm foundation of understanding of this principle that underlies our laws. Democracy has shaken on these foundations only when large numbers of the people have deliberately or thoughtlessly turned their backs upon this truth.

Following the war, for instance, when many of the people found the prohibition law irksome, there was a demonstration of their failure to understand the principles of Democracy. The Eighteenth Amendment was a law. If the majority felt it was unjust and unduly binding there were certain orderly processes by which it could be repealed. If the majority of people had so felt, and had possessed an understanding of their obligations as well as their so-called rights, the Eighteenth Amendment would have passed from the statute books years earlier than it did.

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But, instead, there was an outbreak of undisciplined resentment. Lawbreaking became widespread, and with that, of course, came the expected result. Those invested with authority to enforce the laws were forced to take autocratic measures. Here is a clear case of the people themselves engendering autocratic principles while they ostensibly called for more and freer Democracy.

Democracy is an anomaly. It calls for the greatest exhibition of self-discipline. But it is freedom itself, for it demonstrates the fact that man, to be free, prosperous and contented, must govern himself wisely and strictly.

Today the whole world is motivated by a desire for peace. And it is interesting to notice that the more firmly implanted is the democratic idea, the stronger is the desire for permanent peace. The more absolute the Autocracy, the more flagrant the warlike gestures.

For in the democratic countries the fact has been brought home that war is of the people. It is the people who must fight, pay and suffer. When war comes to such a democratic country the people willingly subject themselves to discipline. Understanding the issues involved, they more willingly pay and suffer.

But the fact that peace is theirs also, to uphold, to enforce and foster, is not so well understood. In war there must be enforced discipline, because all law has broken down. There has been a complete failure on the part of the people to understand their responsibilities. Therefore, these responsibilities are taken over by governors and rulers who, for the duration of the war, in the period of irresponsibility, hold tightly the reins of authority. In other words, during a war, Democracy ceases to function. Should the war last long enough, and bring results disastrous enough, the period of Autocracy would naturally be lengthened, to spread out over the long period that must elapse before the healing effect of peace is generally felt.

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Democracy, therefore, is, above all else, a government of peace. Men can govern themselves only when they are at peace with their fellows. To build and maintain a nation in Democracy, therefore, there must be lasting peace. This is a fact that has not been generally grasped by the people as a whole. And it is a fact that must be grasped before we can know permanent peace.

Something of this theory is being spread by the various peace organizations that have sprung up throughout the world. In the United States the voices of these organizations are being raised as never before. And the doctrine they preach is becoming more clearly and strongly enunciated.

To have Democracy we must have peace. And to have peace we must have self-discipline. The people themselves must recognize that when they go to war all their principles of Democracy are threatened. Peace is not only their birthright, but also their responsibility. During peacetime only can they progress toward a clear understanding of Democracy, and a happier and more harmonious demonstration of self-government.

This is the task that lies before the adherents of Democracy today. There must be a wider and clearer interpretation of what is involved in a government of the people, for the people, and by the people. Only in this way can we know true Democracy. And only as we understand and apply true Democracy can we hope for a permanent peace.

Silence

W. P. M.

Within a land of mountains lifted high
A little valley lay, to make the bed
For a pellucid lake that sunshine fed,
Dissolving from the crystal glacier nigh
Cold pearly drops like rain that fell, whereby
A shining stream would flow till daylight fled;
As smooth as steel the lake lay, as if dead,
And mirrored mountain heights and all the sky.

When night came down the stream had ceased its going
The waning drops in icicles were hung;
When stars came out one felt the aeons flowing,
And ages silent pass, unnamed, unsung,
And longed for day, though it bring time, and cares,
When its red glory climbs the mountain stairs.

FORT TICONDEROGA SET AMID THE HILLS

Only the stout stone fort walls, mounted with old cannon, testify that territorial greed, the age-old enemy of civilization, once transformed this beautiful valley into a battlefield. Four nations — Indian, French, British and American colonial—fought about Ticonderoga, yet today the fort stands a permanent memorial to peace and brotherly love between nations.

The present owners of Fort Ticonderoga are imbued with the idea that war memorials should engender good will which will prevent recurrence of national strife, rather than further the hatreds which lead to war. Thus Mr. Stephen Pell, in restoring Fort Ticonderoga, has refused to shatter the region's serenity by making the fort a monument to war. He has eliminated various characteristics of the usual memorial. Rather than simply extol the valor of the victorious nation, the Ticonderoga memorial plaques pay homage to the bravery of the vanquished as well. More often than not, they commemorate the deeds of all four nations which fought at Ticonderoga. Therefore, the visitor is impressed with the realization that the vanquished are often as brave as the victorious, a fact which is too often forgotten.

This very characteristic engenders the good will, which scenic beauty itself develops. In the ordinary war memorial the citizens of the conquered nation often discover veiled slurs against them, which stimulate rather than lessen antagonisms.

The serenity of Fort Ticonderoga definitely lends itself to any effort to develop international good will, for it makes almost impossible the realization that Ticonderoga was one of the major battlefields of North America.

Even the bristling cannon, which seem incongruous in the peacefulness of the valley, lose their warlike appearance when the visitor learns that France and Great Britain were eager to contribute cannon of the period to make complete and authentic the restoration of the fort.

Fort Ticonderoga was a battlefield of no mean consequence. Its location was one of the strategic points on Lake Champlain, possession of which was important to any nation seeking control of the region.

In precolonial and colonial days, when modern highways and rapid transportation were not even dreamed of, rivers and lakes provided almost the only means of transportation. The nation which controlled the rivers and lakes was in the strongest position. Therefore, Lake Champlain and Lake George being the principal highways of travel in northern New York, the region was a constant battlefield.

The Indians, as well as the white men, appreciated the value of the Champlain valley, and constantly waged tribal battles in the region.

Sieur de Champlain, the great French explorer after whom the lake is now named, was the first white man to fight at Ticonderoga. To further the success of his explorations he joined the Algonquins in battles against the Iroquois in 1609.

But white men did not battle between themselves over Ticonderoga until mid-eighteenth century. By that time exploration and similar tastes in land led to conflict between the French and English. English possessions in southern New York overlapped at Ticonderoga the northern New York possessions of the French. And neither nation lost sight of the fact that the possession of Lakes Champlain and George meant much, as the conqueror would control the swiftest trade route between the north and south.

These facts led to the erection of Fort Vaudreuil, the predecessor of Ticonderoga, in 1755 by the French. The next year Fort Carillon was erected. According to legend, the fort was named Carillon after the bell-like rapids near the fort. But the beautiful name did not prevent Fort Carillon from gaining the "terrible celebrity," which Watson, the historian, said was its destiny.

Although the erection of the fort was considered a distinct threat against the British, no attack occurred before 1758. Then, under the leadership of Gen. James Abercomby, 15,000 British and colonial troops stormed the fort, before it was completed. The tablet erected to commemorate the French defense tells in simple fashion the story of the battle. This tablet reads:

"Near this spot stood Louis-Joseph de Gozen Marquis de Montcalm on the 8th of July, 1758, with a small force of French troops and Canadian volunteers, he prevented the capture of Fort Carillon by defeating a much superior British and colonial army under Gen. James Abercomby. This monument erected in 1927 to honor a brave and gallant gentleman."

And the bravery of the English and colonial army is not forgotten, for another tablet commemorates "the heroic gallantry of the 42nd regiment of foot, better known as 'the Royal Highlanders' or 'Black Watch,' which on July 8th, 1758, lost here in killed and wounded over six hundred men."

On the same ground another plaque commemorates the "gallantry of the 1st and 4th battalions, the Royal American Regiment, 60th foot, which in the British attack on the French lines, Ticonderoga, July 8th, 1758, had casualties of 279 officers and men of about 1000 engaged. The Royal American Regiment was raised in the Colonies in 1755 and is still in British Service as the King's Royal Rifle Corps."

These tablets graphically show that the motive of the present owner of Fort Ticonderoga is to pay homage to the valor of all the warring nations. In this effort the town of Ticonderoga is co-operating, for it maintains what is said to be the only memorial dedicated to a former enemy, a memorial library to the Black Watch. Such gestures are bound to build international good will.

✈ ✈ ✈

Unsuccessful in the 1758 attack, the British returned in 1759 to capture the fort. However, the French army damaged the fort with explosives before evacuating in the face of the superior British force under Sir Jeffrey Amherst. Although the fort was then rebuilt and renamed Fort Ticonderoga, it witnessed little major fighting until the American Revolution.

When the American colonies did decide to fight, possession of Fort Ticonderoga immediately became important as, with the Fort at Crown Point, it commanded the approaches to the Hudson from Canada. Both Benedict Arnold and Ethan Allen devised plans for its capture from the small British garrison. Ethan Allen finally led the attack, accompanied by Arnold, surprised the fort and easily took possession "in the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress."

And fortunate it was that the Americans captured Ticonderoga for in 1776 and 1777 it played an important part in breaking up a British attempt to bottle up the Revolution in the territory east of the Hudson River. Had the plan succeeded the war might have been won by the British.

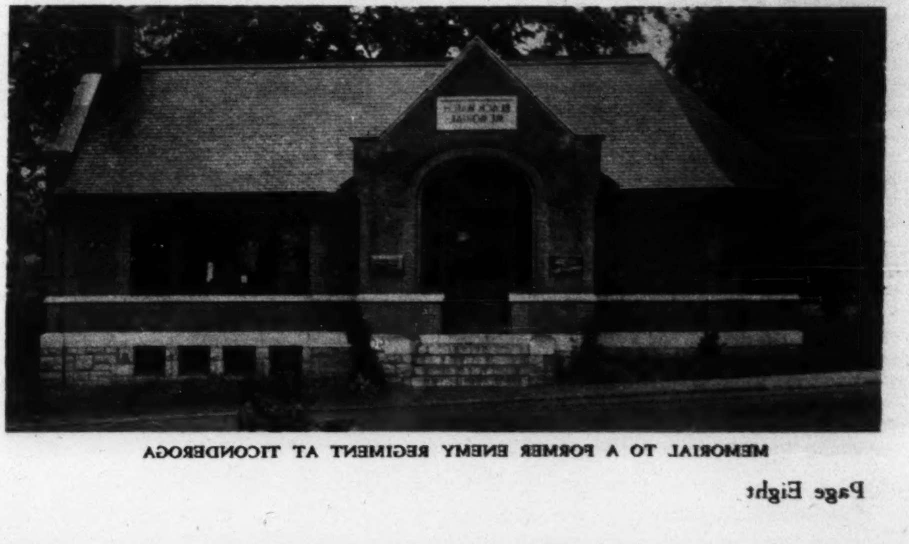
A TABLET THAT SPEAKS FOR ITSELF

Failing to confine the Revolution to Boston, the British had devised a triangle plan to make the Hudson River the Revolution's western boundary. According to the plan, Sir Guy Carleton was to clear Lake Champlain, take Ticonderoga and then, meeting allies from the south and west, crush the rebellion within New York and New England.

But Carleton's attack on Ticonderoga was repulsed by Arnold at Valcour

HONORING FOUR N

The Valor of Indians, French, British and Americans—
About Ticonderoga—Is Commemorate


MEMORIAL TO A FORMER ENEMY REGIMENT AT TICONDEROGA

...ORING FOUR NATIONS
...and Americans—All of Whom Fought to Control the Area—Is Commemorated by This Monument.

Island. The next year, however, Ticonderoga fell before another British force led by Gen. John Burgoyne. Later, when General Burgoyne's army was defeated at Saratoga, the British destroyed the fort and evacuated it.

Thus ended active fighting at Ticonderoga. Never again did the Americans maintain a garrison there.

History sometimes appears to mean little to those close to its making. After the Revolution the very colonials who were protected by Fort Ticonderoga's sturdy walls carted away the stone for building material. The destruction continued until 1818, when William Ferris Pell gained possession of the fort. Some restoration work was undertaken in the ensuing years, but not until Stephen Pell in 1909 bought out all other heirs did the work begin in earnest.

Today the fort looks practically the same as it did when the French, British and colonials fought for its possession. Old army charts were consulted in the excavation work, which uncovered much of the old stone that had formed the fort walls. In adding new stone in the restoration work, care was taken that the materials matched.

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From the very first the restoration was conducted with one purpose in mind, that of honoring the four nations which battled at Ticonderoga, and thereby to develop a feeling of good will among all who visit the fort. The first memorial erected carries out this idea. It was only a common boulder, in which a Captain Cook had chiseled the names of the four warring nations.

CETTE PLAQUE EST DEDIEE
A LA MEMOIRE DE
MICHEL
MARQUIS DE CHARTIER DE LOTBINIERE
CHEVALIER DE SAINT-LOUIS
SEIGNEUR DE HOCQUART ET D'ALAINVILLE
SUR LE LAC CHAMPLAIN
QUI EN QUALITE D'INGENIEUR ET AGISSANT
SOUS LES INSTRUCTIONS DU
MARQUIS DE VAUDREUIL
GOUVERNEUR GENERAL
DE LA
NOUVELLE FRANCE
CONSTRUISIT LE FORT CARILLON
1755-1758
HOMMAGE DE LA PROVINCE DE QUEBEC

HONOR TO FRENCH BUILDER OF FORT CARILLON

The town of Ticonderoga, through one of its citizens, Horace A. Moses, has co-operated in this all-nation memorial work. In its center stands a four-portrait statue by Keck, memorializing deeds of valor at Ticonderoga. It contains figures of an Indian warrior, a French soldier, a Black Watch Highlander, and an American colonial soldier.

To further the good-will purpose, the west barracks of the fort has been set aside as a museum in which Indian, French and Revolutionary relics and manuscripts are preserved. The thousands of relics uncovered in the restoration work formed the nucleus of the museum, and arrow, spear and tomahawk heads, knives, stone hammers and other Indian relics are still being unearthed.

To these have been added numerous types of English and French firearms donated by the various governments and by individuals eager to participate in the historic work being accomplished at Ticonderoga.

But the Ticonderoga uniform collection promises to become the most important exhibit at the museum. Mr. Pell is endeavoring to obtain examples of every uniform worn at or near Fort Ticonderoga. Already the collection is considered one of the finest in the country. It contains many uniforms which, it is believed, cannot be duplicated anywhere in the United States. Even the Indian tribes are represented, as well as the French of the Champlain period.

In addition, the museum contains what is considered one of the largest and finest libraries in the United States on Lake Champlain and Lake George and their history. An excellent collection of colonial utensils used by the English and French settlers is on display.

Through the character of the exhibits, Mr. Pell is proving that war memorials need not be dedicated to war itself, but may help to advance the cause of peace.

The real reason for the effectiveness of the Ticonderoga memorial is that it recalls the valorous deeds of persons rather than extolling the battles as "glorious."

The fort itself stands on a height and on the low ground near the lake is the home of the Pell family, a wooden house of colonial design. Long galleries connect with small pavilions at each end. This house was designed and built by the present owner's great-grandfather in 1826 and has been occupied by members of the family for most of its more than 100 years. It is called "The Pavilion," probably from Pavillon Bleu, the house of the Regent George IV, which

in 1755. Before this it was an Indian garden. Champlain describes it in his third account of his battle with the Iroquois on the peninsula, and speaks of the terrain being "cleared of trees and planted with beans and corn," which constituted the garden of the aborigines.

The British garrison kept the garden until the fort was captured by Ethan Allen in 1775. A manuscript prepared for General Burgoyne by Lieutenant Twiss calls it "the King's Garden." The diary of Lemuel Wood, Colonel Willard's Regiment, Massachusetts Militia, Amherst Campaign, reads, "Within this breastwork toward the point is a fine garden with all sorts of varieties."

The Americans cultivated the King's Garden from 1775 to 1777.

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The garden was preserved and replanted by Mr. William F. Pell, the proprietor of the peninsula after 1808. In 1828 the Northern Traveller published the following account:

"A little farther east, and under the bank, is an old stone house, formerly a store belonging to the fort, and now occupied by a tenant of Mr. Pell, the proprietor of the whole peninsula of Ticonderoga. On a spot formerly occupied as the King's Garden, Mr. Pell has a fine garden, abounding in the choicest fruits imported from Europe, and transported from the celebrated nurseries of Long Island. Mr. Pell has been a very successful propagator of the Locust tree (*Robinia pseudoacacia* of Linnaeus), thousands of which are growing on the grounds in the most flourishing manner."

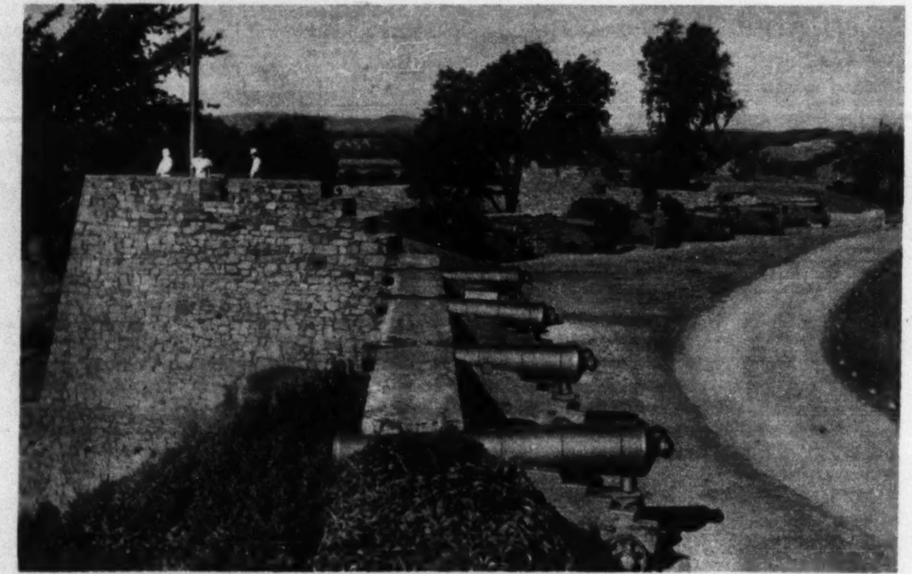
The Northern Traveller goes on to say, "Here is also the *Magnolia grandiflora* never before cultivated in so high a latitude; the horse chestnut (*Castanea equinus*), and upwards of 70 varieties of the gooseberry from Europe. Here also we find the beautiful catalpa, and the *Liriodendron tulipifera*. The grounds are laid out with good taste and are kept with care and in excellent order."

Mrs. Stephen Pell, the present chatelaine of The Pavilion, has built a brick wall around the site of the old garden of which nothing actually remains but the soil.

The garden still plays its part in the history of the family. Almost yearly there are celebrations at the placing of the markers on the fort grounds, visits of dignitaries of historical or patriotic groups. Then it is the scene of fetes, which are often very picturesque.

Over the west gate, looking toward the fort, an old carved stone has been inserted. This stone must have been carved in the days of William F. Pell, as the wording is from the journal of Harriet Martineau, who traveled in the United States in the 1830's. It reads, "I marvel that the great men of the earth prefer to reap the iron harvests of war, rather than the rich gifts of Ceres."

All Photos by W. A. Jordan, Monitor Staff Photographer.



BATTERY OF GUNS PRESENTED BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT

von Kerber. New York: Dutton. $3.

THE VALUE OF THIS VOLUME on the Soviet prison system lies in the fact that it is devoted almost entirely to recording what a specialist saw while visiting the prison communities and closed institutions of the Soviet Union. She is a sociologist and a student of prison and crime reform. Her practiced eye discovers all telling details and she discloses them with little if any comment.

The Russian experiments are very exhilarating to a penologist with knowledge of the methods

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The Russians have uprooted time-worn methods. They have launched upon a system which is radical and which has been laughed off by administrators of penal institutions in other countries. The Russian system stresses not the punitive, but the corrective measure. It does not isolate the criminal as an undesirable, but it cultivates his social sense and feeling of communal responsibility. It teaches him a craft, offers him companions, gives him an opportunity for self-development. It eradicates the restraints and disciplinary rules which weaken and humiliate a prisoner.

The author is told that the prison system aims to stimulate the sentenced, to rouse them to action which is diverted to productive ends. Prisoners are not segregated, solitary confinement does not exist. They wear, not uniforms, but their own clothes. The illiterate prisoners are expected to learn how to read and write. They hold meetings, have a Comrades' Court to sit on house offenses. In the colony they work as free men, unwatched by guards. By day, they

with circles—literary, gymnastic, chess, orchestra, political discussion.

They have the privilege of free speech, and they express themselves graphically in the Wall Newspaper, which is a bulletin upon which are mounted feuilletons. The author has translated a number of the articles, which exhibit sharp criticism of any irregularity or misdemeanor. Any act which is harmful to the group is reported and criticized by members.

Self-reliance is encouraged. In handling young criminals the authorities went so far as to entrust them with keys. The aim is rehabilitation, the restoration of responsible workers to society. The heaviest sentence is ten years. "The prisoner can shorten the sentence by exceptional efficiency and an obvious desire to reform."

With a radical change in the economic system, the character of crime changes, too. Innumerable offenses punishable in a capitalistic society are nonexistent in Red Russia. On the other hand, inefficiency or neglect may prove criminal, for it can lead to disaster, and slow down the pace of the industrial advance which for the Russian economy is imperative. "Today a person has an important social position; tomorrow he may be in prison, if he has neglected his duties."

Lenka von Kerber records her visits to Sokolniki, Taganka, Bolshevo. She reveals the method of re-education of the prisoner; she describes the young vagabonds, the girl vagrants, the incorrigibles. She does not consider that the Russians have solved all problems concerning the criminal but she thinks that some of their practices have already been proved worthy of emulation.

D. A.

The Complete Works of J. M. Synge, plays, poems, translations and essays, in one volume of 625 pages, is published by Random House.

"To mark the centenary," a new popular edition of Bernard de Voto's "Mark Twain's America" has been placed on the market by Little Brown.

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THIS IS AN UNPRETENTIOUS little book, and to be really valuable a book should pretend to something. But, if in his extreme modesty Dr. Rattray has little to say, he makes way for Samuel Butler, his subject, on almost every page; and as Butler, like all authors given to unconventional moral reflection, is a very quotable writer Dr. Rattray's chronicle has its points. The author of "The Way of All Flesh," the patient collator of the Notebooks, is his own best elucidator.

But biographical elucidation calls for a good deal more than plain scissors and paste; only a devotion to the subject can tell one where to cut and where to spare and Dr. Rattray has this quality. His own commentary is confined to the barest biographical detail. There could with advantage have been more.

⁂

Devoted as he is, Dr. Rattray seems hardly to expect that many people nowadays will read beyond "Erewhon," "The Way of All Flesh" and "Alps and Sanctuaries." Butler contested every convention but it is an aim of convention to conserve energy and Butler in his passion for truth spent a great deal of time questioning or examining things which even in his own day seemed unimportant. The production of paradox becomes, after a time, merely a way of saying the obvious or of splitting hairs. Butler himself understood his temperament very well. He wrote of himself:

> Fearless himself, he could not understand the fears felt by others; and this was perhaps his greatest sympathetic weakness . . . The force of early bias and education, the force of intellectual surroundings, the force of natural timidity, the force of dullness, were things which he could make allowance for in any other age and among any other people but his own; but as belonging to England and the nineteenth century they had no place in his theory of Nature; they were inconceivable, unnatural and unpardonable. The subtlety of his mind was a more serious source of danger to him, though I do not know that he greatly lost by it in comparison with what he gained: his sense, however, of distinctions was so fine that it would sometimes distract his attention from points of infinitely greater importance in connection with his subject than the particular distinction he was trying to establish at the moment.

He was a Victorian rebel highbrow, unpopular and little read. But his highbrowism did not claim aesthetic superiority, as it might have done had he lived today. The claim was moral:

> The man who lets himself be bored is even more contemptible than the bore. He who puts up with shoddy pictures, shoddy

society, is more dependent... he who is the prime agent in any of these things.

Butler's unpopularity sprang from the fact that he preached not love of the truth only but the necessity of the act of loving the truth. He even went to the length of saying that unless a man could ridicule his own beliefs he did not really believe or understand them. The truth was for him not a static thing and neither as preacher nor as prophet could he hope to obtain the favor which Ruskin eventually obtained, because, unlike Ruskin, he did not supply society with new idols to put in the place of those he had destroyed.

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Mr. Bernard Shaw, upon whom Butler's influence has been very great, has said that on Butler there were "some of the stigmata of the chained dog." Thwarted in his childhood by the worst that Victorianism could produce in family life, Butler was a deeply sensitive man with a deep craving for sympathy. He used an enormous strength of will to control strong passions and to pretend that he was unmoved. He lived (a friend thought) too much alone. He became something of the industrious crank.

Thus Dr. Rattray summarizes the chief traits in his character. But this does not really give us much of a picture of the man. The case of Pauli whom Butler so generously befriended, may provide clues to an emotional nature which has been hidden. It is an odd thing that just as something important, in spite of his Boswell, seems to escape us in the character of Dr. Johnson, so there seems to be something beyond Festing Jones in the Johnsonian character of Butler. Possibly that something is an element which was frustrated and never came to life; but it remains, as far as the character of the man is concerned, a baffling depth which has never been properly sounded. Perhaps its mystery is a condition of his genius.

V. S. PRITCHETT

One Too Many

A Vagabond in Sovietland, by Harry A. Franck. New York: Stokes. $2.75.

CONSIDERING ALL THE BOOKS and articles that have appeared on the subject of Russia, this volume by Harry A. Franck is superfluous. Russia has been served up to us by charlatans and specialists, by fanatics and sociologists, by littérateurs and yellow journalists. Mr. Franck assumes the role of the entertainer, telling his story in the vernacular garnished with "wise cracks." He is indiscreet, making many a serious matter a rude joke, poking fun at institutions and ideals which he did not take the trouble to study. Have not these cursory, vagabondage writings been outmoded? To us they seem to belong to the irresponsible days which preceded the depression. "A Vagabond in Sovietland" may prove amusing as idle reading. For those who wish to learn things from a "personality," it may have redeeming qualities.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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the story and once again for subtle meanings and beauties that escape the first reading.

In "He Sent Forth a Raven" Miss Roberts has written, at the same time, a prose story and what might be called, except for superficial considerations of form, a philosophical poem.

The story is of the present century, concerned with world events that we know well enough—the war, sudden frenzied production and speculation, and business depression. The incidents of the story are sufficiently dramatic: a man's angry vow that if his wife is taken from him he will never set foot on God's green earth again; his fulfillment of that vow throughout his lifetime, all the while carrying on the business of his farm, shouting his orders from an upper porch, summoning his workers by horn or bell, inspecting from his place of command each newborn lamb or calf, spoiling the life of his daughter Martha by vilifying the love between her and the young professor from the North, and attempting the same course with his granddaughter Jocelle, but being thwarted by her greater determination, and all the time standing for the best qualities of individualism—stanchness, initiative, industry and well-ordered living. That was Stoner Drake, of Wolflick Farm, in Kentucky.

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Of equal value in the story is the girl Jocelle, whose growing into consciousness of the world around her and her relation to it is portrayed with the compassionate insight that distinguished Miss Roberts's exploration of the inner life of Diony in "The Great Meadow" and of Ellen in "The Time of Man." Jocelle, sent back to Wolflick when she was eight by a mother in haste to marry again, grew up on the farm, was sent away to school, returned to see her aunt go into a decline after the loss of her lover, lightly ran on her grandfather's errands about the place, loved Logan Treer who suffered under the law as a conscientious objector, and, defying old Stoner Drake, made a happy marriage.

That is the story, for anybody's taking at the first reading. But the story is not half, and the rest demands careful thought. Elusive, and belonging quite as much to the realm of poetry as to that of fiction, it involves an examination of man's relation to his fellowmen, exemplified in the contrast between the stubborn old individualist Stoner Drake, and the young county agent, Logan Treer, with his plans for collective welfare. More, it involves theories of the creation, voiced in contradictory terms by Sol Dickon, the pagan, to whom man is a mere afterthought, and Johnny Briggs, the wandering preacher, to whom man is the embodiment of divine purpose. On the lips of Johnny Briggs appears the quotation that serves as the title of the book, and thus we are led to believe that Briggs is, in some remote fashion, a chorus to voice the author.

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Nevertheless, we may be sure that the author does not proclaim herself with dotted i's and crossed t's, or identify herself with any one character. There is something of her understanding of life in each of her characters, the harder to get at because she writes objectively and with

ELIZABETH MADOX ROBERTS

Nebraska Main Street

Light From Arcturus, by Mildred Walker. New York: Harcourt, Brace. $2.50.

It is to Mildred Walker's credit that we feel disappointed in the heroine of her "Light From Arcturus," for if the author had not made Julia Hauser so fine, intelligent, well-poised and interesting in her earlier years, we should not mind so much the superficial sense of values that she shows in her later life.

Julia, married at 17 to Max Hauser, went to live in the pioneer town of Halstead, Nebraska, after having had a glorious honeymoon at the Centennial Exposition in 1876. She never accepted Halstead, but like another Carol Kennicott, tried to mold it to her urban taste, felt superior when she failed, and longed to return to Chicago, the city of her birth. Though her husband was devoted to the development of the town, though she made a happy home for him and their five children, and was the queen of what society Halstead boasted, she never really settled down in Nebraska.

When she began to read about another Exposition that was going to be opened in Chicago in 1892, she resolved that she and her family would see it; and when, by an unfortunate chance, her children were exposed to a shabby scandal in the family of one of their friends, she made up her mind that she was going to take them away forever from the drab environment of Halstead. She persuaded Max to sell his business and make a migration backward to Chicago. It did not seem to trouble her greatly that Max was uprooted from the spot where his capabilities had found the best development, that their means were slender whereas before they had been abundant, or that in Chicago as well as in Halstead, her children saw some things that were unlovely.

In 40 years more they saw another Fair—all of them except Max, who had passed on without ever fully understanding why he had been induced to leave Halstead. The story ends with Julia, still full of zest for new experiences, about to fly to California and reminding herself that it was something to have seen three Fairs.

The book is excellent reading. Mrs. Walker has a good gift at narrative and the ability to make her characters interesting. But there is a confusion of values in her novel that is perplexing. It seems to stand for the advantages of cultured living, enriched by the resources of a great city. Yet the author satirizes a desire for such refinements—"hankering for lobster"—at the very moment that she emphasizes the crudeness of Halstead. She never admits any blemish in Julia, yet makes us sorry for Max.

The part played in the book by the three Fairs makes us suspect that they had been intended originally to form a chronological framework for the story, but that they ran away with the plot and became more symbolical and more potent than they were meant to be. The most firmly drawn portions of the story and the most convincing are those laid in the prairie town of Halstead, with its extremes of heat and cold, its lack of trees and hills and its plethora of corn, and its "first families" who had been there as much as seven or eight years.

UTOPIA DAWNS

This stirring and challenging book reprints the articles from The Christian Science Monitor, "New Deals, Past and Present," by John Prat Whitman, together with introductory material and a summary. Traces the various visions and projects for ideal living conditions from Isaiah and Plato down to today's plans for security and social justice. 146 pages, cloth $2. At bookstores or direct, plus 15c shipping charges. Associated Authors, 222 W. Adams, Dept. 49, Chicago

". a priceless possession ."

says one. Another: "Who gives this book gives joy." Another: "A glowing short-story-biography." "Incomparable." A gilt-edged book, clear print on good paper,

with all JESUS' sayings

lifted (verbatim) from context, dovetailed into chronological sequence. Fabrikoid, $1.30; Smooth Leather, $1.75; Morocco, $2.25. Pierpont Co., Williamsburg, Mass.

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out 400 tightly packed pages, they roll up the bilge of the capitalist system. They spare neither facts nor sensibilities. Their thesis is provocative enough in all conscience, for they contend that the ordinary commercial methods of American business are essentially no different from gangster methods of racketeering. Their method employs nothing short of the saw-toothed sword and the explosive bullet—outlawed weapons which usually reduce honest argument to a shambles. But just as the reader is about to fling the whole collection across the room and go out for fresh air, he is forced to admit at least partial defeat. His very vexation is proof.

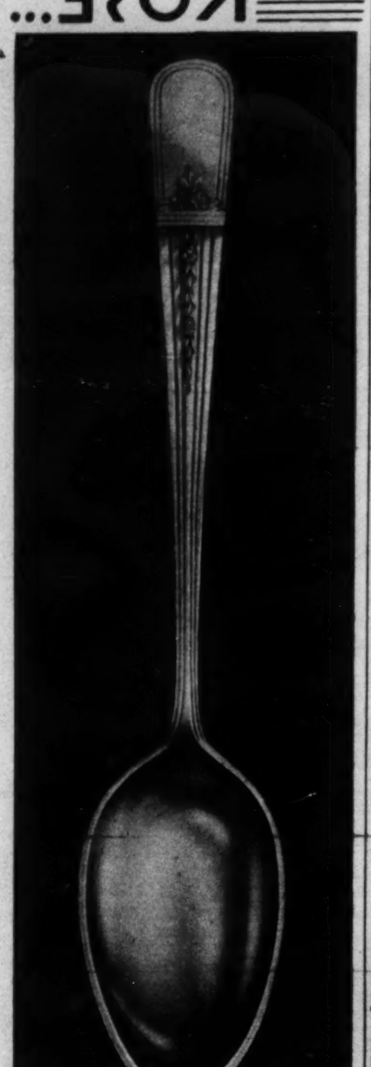
This is a case system book, and the list of cases is impressive. The authors have dipped their seine into the tanks of Consumers' Research, which can yield up the most minute abuses of capitalism on five minutes notice. The catch is more varied and covers more industries than "100,000,000 Guinea Pigs" or "Skin Deep." If there is some seaweed and other inedible stuff included, one cannot reasonably complain.

But the reader is never more than two sentences removed from a belligerent nagging. Messrs. Matthews and Shallcross are crusading against the black beast of fascism, and they overplay their case. Every advertiser's claim for a vitamin in frankfurts or chewing gum is a herald of dictatorship. The publicity man who equipped an electric washing machine for radio must have a black shirt concealed at home. When the bluff of canning executives is called because they cannot recognize their own baked beans, surely they are drilling troops out behind the storehouse, to defend their ill-gotten profits. . . . There will

that the total dollar payments to those families is less than the profits to stockholders of the large tobacco companies, he will start in surprise. By the time a score or two or three of such facts are paraded, a lively questioning of unrestrained profit-making is in order. One hopes, however, that the debate can be carried on above the level of such demagoguery as this book represents.

S. R. D.

DORIAN ROSE...



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ATTLEBORO, MASS.

members of the English classes, under guidance of Miss Eleanor E. Riggs, principal, embarked upon the project, which still is being perfected as season gives way to season. For their beginning, the students already had spreading oak trees and elms and sycamores, so familiar in the poet's works. Flowers that belonged to a former garden were permitted to remain until, from time to time, they were replaced by moss roses, honeysuckle, woodbine, the little "daisies pied" and others named in Shakespeare's plays and poems.

The Shakespearean garden continues its length of 10 long, bricked-in beds, five on either side of a grassy stepping-stone

wild creepers, polypody ferns, rain lilies, violets and irises.

Shakespeare's admiration for fruit-bearing trees is recognized in the planting of fig and quince trees, with peach, orange and plum trees.

A bird bath is placed on the lawn beside the first flower bed, while on the opposite side, offering perfect balance, a sundial pedestal rises from a green mound.

The students anticipate the climax of their efforts in springtime. A brick wall is being erected at one end of the garden to support a cover of ivy, more boxwood will rim the bricked-in beds and flowers other than those immortalized by the poet will be replaced.

Northern Pacific Railway

IN THE OLYMPICS, NEAR ANDERSON PASS

..Audubon

(Continued from Page 4)

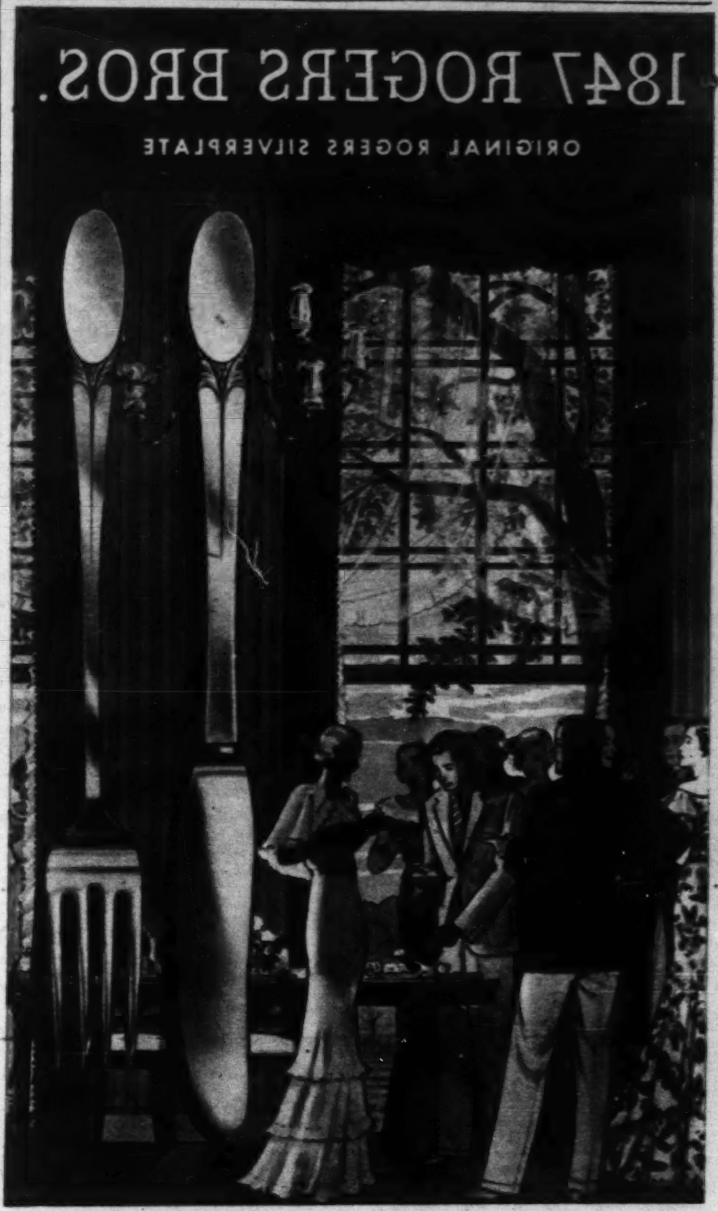
this versatile man. To a natural gift of adaptability to meet rapidly changing conditions, he added extraordinary fortitude, splendid courage, rare enterprise, integrity, and marked love for his domestic life, wanderer though he was by the very necessity of his vocation. It is familiarly related that when the overturning of a candle by a clumsy house cat caused the burning of bird portraits that represented three years' work, undaunted he set himself courageously to reproduce all and accomplished it.

From Audubon's voluminous diary, fortunately well preserved, facts may be gleaned which justify this judgment. That he was deemed of high purpose and noble character is seen by the fact of his inclusion among the first four to be placed in the American Hall of Fame, established by the New York University. Among his companions in this great honor were Washington, Franklin and Lincoln.

Audubon numbered among his admirers the most eminent men of his time. Presidents and publicists were pleased to call him friend. That Audubon believed that he was a man of destiny, that he was divinely inspired, there is no doubt. This firm conviction held him true to the course of life he early laid for himself. In the final volume of Ornithological Biographies, we find these words: "I have pleasure in saying that my enemies have been few, and my friends numerous. May the God who granted me life, industry and perseverance to accomplish my task forgive the former and forever bless the latter." Audubon's monument is enshrined in the hearts of a great multitude, whose lives have been made at least a little richer, a bit more joyous, because of his high emprise.

1847 ROGERS BROS.

ORIGINAL ROGERS SILVERPLATE



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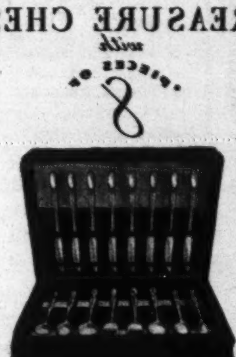

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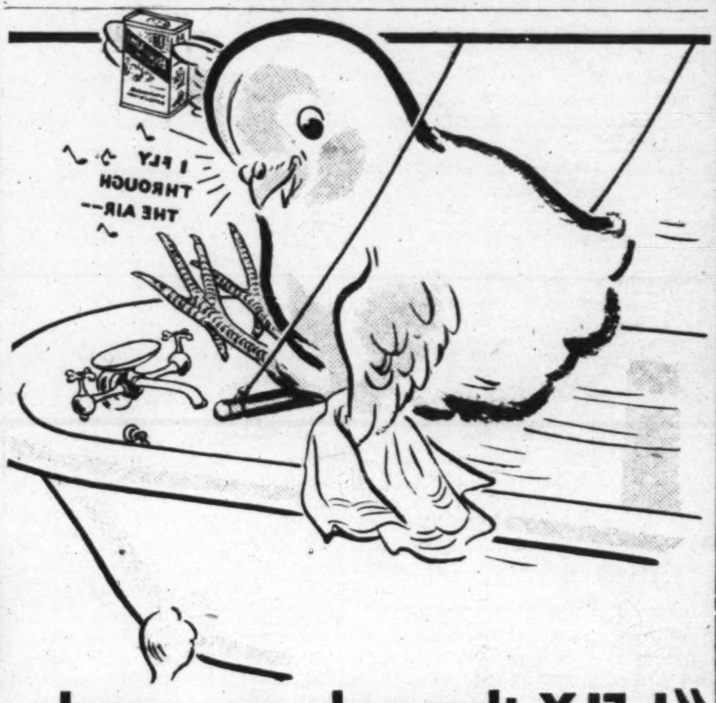

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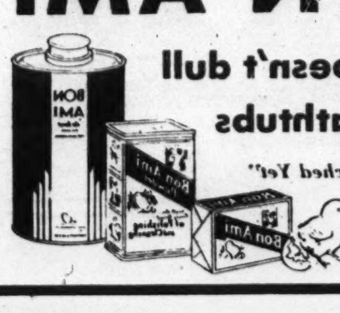

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Statue of John Ericsson, the Inventor, With Lincoln Memorial in the Distance.

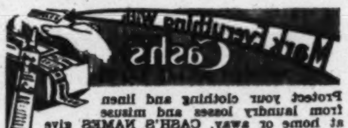
THOUGHTS IN STONE—WASHINGTON, D. C. Harris-Ewing

Australia's Rock Carvings

ALTHOUGH AUSTRALIA is a new country, and has no ruined castles or other historical remains, there are yet places in the land where ancient handiworks of man can be found. The aborigines—one of the oldest races on earth—are now to be seen in their native state only in the interior, or far to the north. Along the coast of New South Wales they have long since vanished, but some of the traces left by them, especially the rock sculptures, are very interesting. These sculptures are in the form of carvings done on flat rock surfaces, and depict weird and fantastic objects, interspersed with others more familiar to the original owners of the land. In certain localities they have laboriously cut in the solid rock outlines of gods and mythical beings, men and women, kangaroos, porpoises, boomerangs, shields, and a multitude of symbols. Very little is known about these strange pictures, except that they are part of the old bora or ceremonial grounds, where young men of the tribes were initiated into the secrets of the

of the circle to outsiders, it being impressed on him that the penalty for revealing them was death. For this reason it is very difficult for an investigator to get any reliable information concerning the esoteric practices of this mysterious bora circle.

When the carvings were made, the aborigines were still in the "stone age" culture, so the work had to be done with stone tools, and was accomplished in a clever manner. A series of holes was first bored into the rock, in the outline of the picture required. Then the partitions between the holes were broken down, giving a continuous groove, which was deepened and smoothed out. The carvings were always made on high ground, in order that a lookout could be kept for intruders; and always in a locality where fresh water for the ceremonies could be obtained. If the necessary water was not close at hand, small wells were dug in the rock, and grooves cut to serve as channels to conduct rain water into them. Sinking wells in hard rock by means of crude stone tools sounds an impossibility, but aboriginal ingenuity was equal to the task in the following manner: A number of holes were bored several inches into the rock, and a fire built on top of them. The heat disintegrated



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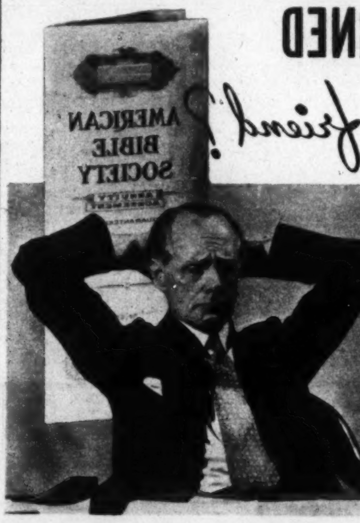
about a relative or friend?



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THE BIGGEST-SELLING PACKAGE SOAP IN AMERICA

A SCOTTISH SHEPHERD OF THE LAMMERMOORS

Weekly Magazine Section:

The Weekly Magazine Section for Jan. 30 has a very fine article on International Law by Nicolas Politis, Minister of Greece in France.

Speaking of the apparent failure of such law, the following interesting observations on "principles" are made: "It finds an excuse in the fact that there is a sharp contrast between conditions of life and certain principles which for a very long time were the foundation of international law. But these principles are no longer valid. They have been undermined by the necessities of life. They have already been replaced or are on the point of being re- [illegible]

[illegible]

To illustrate some of the points brought out in the above quotation, we can take the first idea that conditions have changed and therefore the "principles" do not apply as they did. [illegible]

[illegible]

constitutes Principle will work wonders in all fields of thought. We [illegible]

[illegible]

Bakersfield, Calif.
FREDERIC B. WILLIAMS.

Today's Contributors . . .

W. J. HERRMAN, who designed the cover for this week's Magazine Section, is a Boston artist. He illustrates books and has sketched in Europe, the American Southwest and Mexico.

CHARLES A. BEARD has played a leading part in the elaboration of a new "neutrality" policy for the United States, a policy designed to render the nation self-sufficient and self-contained. He is a historian and political scientist of distinction, formerly professor of politics in Columbia University, New York. He has served as president of the American Historical Association and of the American Political Science Association, and is the author of numerous works on history and government. His latest book is "The Open Door at Home."

JULIA CHANDLER contributes another of her sketches under the collective title, "Folk We Touch in Passing." The first of this series appeared on Dec. 12, 1934.

PHYLLIS M. LOVELL, continuing her series of interviews with eminent British women, turns this week to the stage for her subject.

ALBERT F. GILMORE, a member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society and of the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor, has for many years been a writer and lecturer on nature subjects.

SIR ANTHONY JENKINSON is a young British journalist who has spent some time traveling in the United States.

PETER LYNE is a member of the Monitor's European Bureau in London. He writes about Irish customs and occasionally about Irish affairs from first-hand contact.

The Old Soldier continues his dissertations on subjects of war and peace, which have been a feature of the Magazine Section at intervals since last May.

EDGAR MACKAY MILLS is a member of the Monitor's Boston staff.

WALTER S. JORDAN is the Monitor's staff photographer.

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THEY BLEND WITH YOUR HAIR
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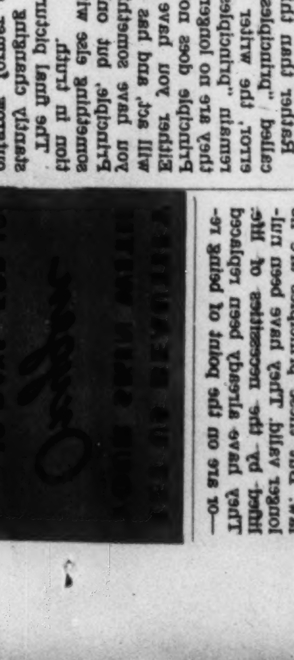
A VIEW OF CHICAGO'S EXCLUSIVE

WEATHERED MISSES SHOP

Martha Weathered, whose two North Michigan Avenue Shops are famous for their exclusive Misses' ready-to-wear, has recently enlarged her Misses Shop, located at the corner of Oak Street, diagonally opposite the Drake Hotel. She extends a cordial invitation to those interested in the finer things of dress to call and see the styles which will later become the general fashion.

This unusually fine merchandise, which has characterized these shops for years, must be priced fairly to entice such an extensive loyal following. Patrons are able to make their selection from the largest stock of fine apparel in the entire west without undue influence.



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Diozogen Cream is the only cream that releases active oxygen.

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Now, for the first time, you can obtain the active oxygen in a cream.

From the first time you apply Diozogen Cream your skin begins to get clearer and fairer. Continued use of Diozogen Cream brings increasing beauty—a soft, new smoothness.

Blemishes are prevented because the skin is kept in a clean, fresh condition. Discolorations, lines and large pores are lighter and less visible. Sallow or muddy complexion is given a natural color.

A PURE CREAM

Obtainable at department stores and druggists from Coast to Coast. Call Diozogen Cream the cosmetic sensation of 1935. Yet Diozogen Cream is NOT a "miracle" cream. It performs no over-night wonders. The way it works is simply through the releasing of active oxygen. A natural cleanser and beautifier.

Diozogen Cream is snow-white and has a fragrance as dainty as apple blossoms. It is good for any type of skin; it is not drying.

A jar of Diozogen Cream costs but [illegible]

OXYGEN
THE CREAM THAT CAPTURED OXYGEN TO BEAUTIFY YOUR SKIN

MILLIONS OF YEARS HAVE PRESSED THIS LEAF

A Million-Year-Old Leaf

To find a leaf millions of years old is an experience few can hope to have, but it is one that came to Prof. Thomas A. Bonser of Spokane, Wash., and his pupils. In a railroad cut, made a few years ago near the city, there lay, amid innumerable imprints of other prehistoric leaves, one leaf of a ginkgo or maidenhair fern tree. Its special interest lies in the wonderful state of preservation in which it was found, its age, and the history of centuries gone, which it helps to reveal.

This little leaf was embedded in clay 30 feet beneath the surface and under 10 feet of basaltic or lava rock before it was exposed by the railroad cut. All other fossil leaves known to have been found up to this time, had been carbonated or oxidized so as to leave only an imprint, or at most a slight residue which might be blown away as dust when the rock was split open. In the case of this ginkgo, the actual leaf substance is so perfectly preserved that it could be taken almost unbroken from its clay tomb and mounted between small pieces of glass. Except for the fact that it is now nearly black, it can hardly be distinguished from a fresh leaf. It is the property of the Spokane Public Museum. Since then, two other similar leaves have been found in the same locality and one is now exhibited in the National Museum, Washington, D. C. A few coniferous leaves equally well preserved have also been found.

The chance location undoubt-

[...] produce oxidation. The clay in this area contains imprints of many leaves showing clearly that they were deposited at the bottom of a lake or arm of the sea from a near-by source. So it is impossible that the ginkgo leaf could have been carried to its resting place across any considerable body of water.

Although very ancient, the ginkgo tree has come down to the present time with the least change of any tree, at least in leaves. The specimen found is practically identical with certain forms of living species. But this unique tree remains native to modern times in only one species, and that in eastern Asia. Clear evidence shows that in other times it was present, more or less, over practically all of North America, Europe and Asia. Today it is a prized ornamental tree in all temperate climates. If it had not had the care of temple gardeners in Asia, and arboriculturists elsewhere it might have suffered total extinction.

As collecting has been extensive in the area in which this ginkgo leaf was found, it is safe to assume that ginkgos were not a very conspicuous element of the prehistoric flora of the locality. However, each fossil leaf found is interesting and important. It tells its part of the conditions on the earth's surface at the time it lived, and it is by signs such as this that natural scientists are able to reconstruct the history of the earth's surface from ages past.

E. F. B.

By motor, train, or on foot, you can climb to the summit of Washington—highest mountain in the whole northeast. All New Hampshire lies in a glorious panorama beneath you. Tree-fringed lakes, glinting in the noon-day sun. Notches hewn through the granite cliffs. Cascades. And on clear days, you can see the Atlantic in the distance. What a pleasant way to start your vacation! What a sensible way to plan it! For whatever your tastes may be, you can see with your own eyes what New Hampshire has to offer. We think you will find some corner which suits you perfectly.

Send now for the beautiful free booklet and map. It will help you plan a more delightful, restful vacation than you have yet had. Clip the coupon today.

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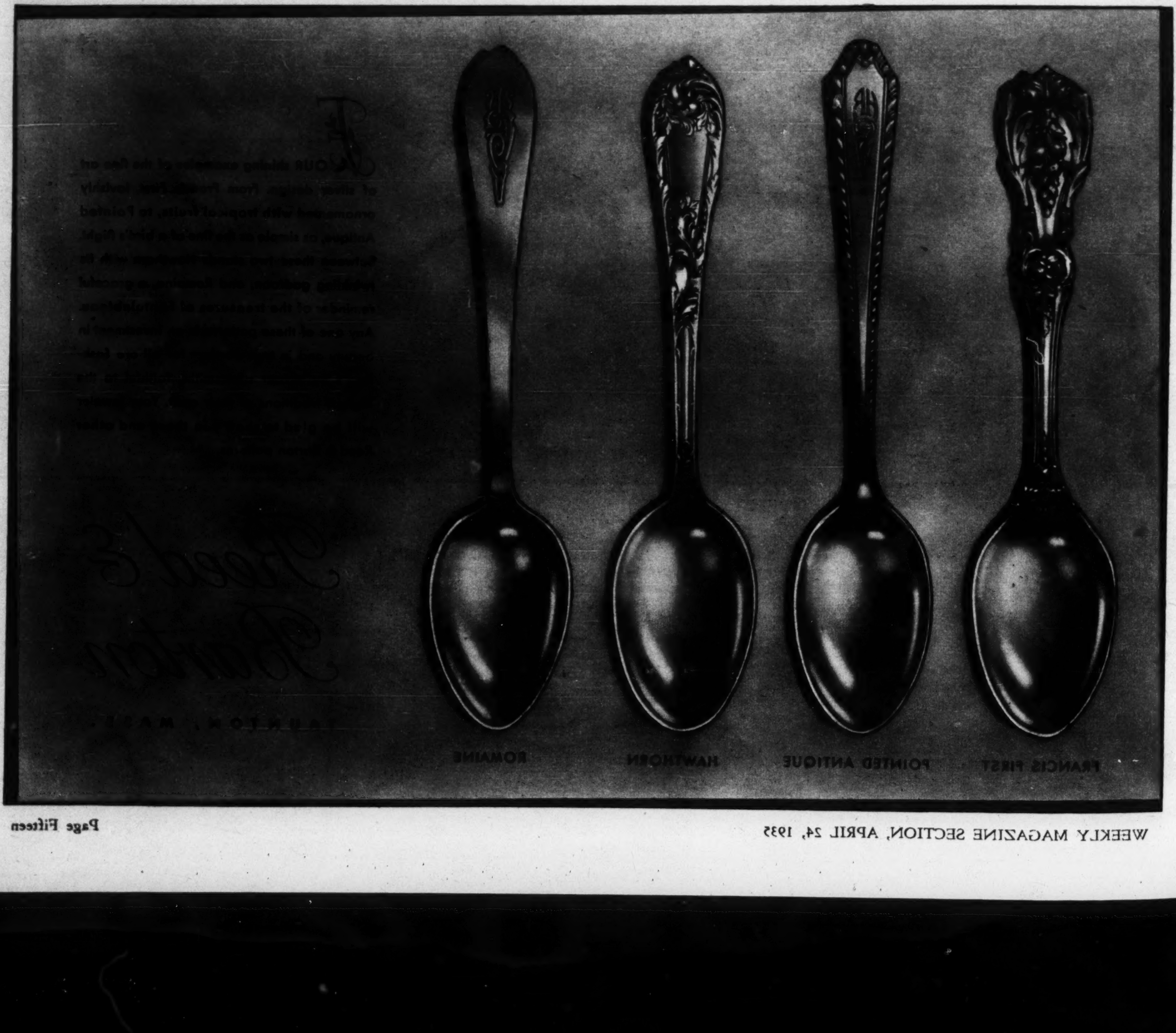

Irish Stew

3 pounds of mutton (from the neck)
1⅓ cup flour
1 tsp. Rumford Baking Powder
8 medium sized potatoes
3 onions
4 turnips
6 carrots
1 tsp. mushroom essence
Salt and pepper

Cut most of the fat off the meat. Then cut the meat into pieces convenient for serving. Mix the Rumford Baking Powder with the flour, and dredge the meat with this mixture. Fry the meat-chunks quickly in a little butter. Next place the meat in a deep kettle and cover with hot water, about three to four cupfuls. Bring to a boil; cover the kettle tightly, and simmer-boil for about one hour, shaking the pan occasionally. Add the onions, peeled and sliced. Then drop in the potatoes, quartered, the turnips and carrots cubed. Continue simmering until the vegetables are thoroughly cooked, but not soft. Then add the mushroom seasoning, and salt and pepper to taste. Serves eight.

With left-over stew, make a

Meat Pie

Cut down the quantity of liquid a bit, thicken your gravy a little more, put the mixture into a casserole and finish with a light, crusty baking powder Biscuit Topping:

Baking Powder Biscuit Topping

⅔ cup flour
1 teaspoon Rumford Baking Powder
⅓ teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon shortening
⅓ cup milk

Sift together the flour, baking powder and salt. Cut in the shortening with a knife. Mix to a soft dough with the milk, having this as cold as possible. Spread a thick layer of dough lightly over the top of pie. Bake in a hot oven, 450°, for fifteen minutes.

TO *Meat Pies!*

OR "HOW TO REALLY ENJOY A LEFTOVER"

Stews are a most practical dish, for the small or large family.

Stews are easy to make—they almost cook themselves—and they're inexpensive because they make use of the cheaper cuts of meat and the less costly vegetables. And a really good stew is even better the second day—especially if it's made with this Rumford recipe.

It may be a bit unusual to use Baking Powder in a stew but Rumford is a pure all-phosphate baking powder and has many unusual uses in general cooking in addition to being an ideal leavener which produces delicious cakes, hot breads and pastries. Rumford aids in cooking a stew more quickly, makes the vegetables unusually tender and delicious.

Many meat dishes, such as meat loaves and meat pies, are surprisingly improved by the addition of Rumford. And speaking of meat pies, here's where the family relationship between stews and pies comes in. The left-over stew can be transformed into a fine meat pie by just following the suggestion given in the recipe for Baking Powder Biscuit Topping. Such a Meat Pie, served with a tangy fruit cocktail, a crisp plain salad, and a prune soufflé dessert makes a successful meal with no suggestion of left-over about it.

Rumford is a vigorous leavener which always acts twice, raising batter and dough two-thirds in the mixing, the final one-third in the oven—the perfect leavening proportion of two-to-one which assures baking success. And because of its valuable mineral content, Rumford adds real dietary value wherever used, whether in baking or in general cooking.

Write for a copy of the New Use Cook Book. It contains many interesting and unusual recipes, and is Free. Send your name and address to The Rumford Company, Rumford, R. I.

RUMFORD ALL PHOSPHATE BAKING POWDER

THE PERFECT TWO-TO-ONE LEAVENER

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

BOSTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1935—VOL. XXVII, NO. 126

**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON, FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

MacDonald Writes of Germany

World's Women Fight Slavery

U. S. Silver Upsets Markets

French Suffragettes Hit Out

Homeless Youth Rides Rails

Upon Dust Storms Pours Rain

PRIME Minister Ramsay MacDonald writes that Germany has beset the road to peace with terrors. Berlin leaders take steps to place the German religious press under close control. Six of the nine interested powers are said to agree on general terms of a pact for preserving Austria's independence. Rome admits spending $8,200,000 for military movements in East Africa. President Roosevelt prepares to broadcast to the nation how the mightiest work-relief fund is to be channeled. Men and nations grope along—Then suddenly someone steps off for a few rods as though faith and understanding were still possible in the world.

¶ Istanbul sees the Women's International Alliance end its session with steps against human slavery in various forms. The League is commended for investigating countries where formal or quasi slavery exists, and individuals pledge themselves to enforce publicity of the facts and urge action. But deeper, the women prepare to combat all customs giving or selling girls into marriage without their consent. They are trying definitely to end a sly practice as hoary as history—From chattels that can be bought or bargained for they would exclude one item, woman.

¶ London and European exchanges show excited trading and the Hong Kong dollar shoots upward when President Roosevelt raises silver from 71.11 to 77.57 cents an ounce. This move to keep newly mined domestic metal well above the world market price sets Colorado, Utah, Nevada, Montana, Arizona, Washington and other silver districts to speculating and opening new workings in old mines. Some fear a price collapse may come. When there is more evidence that the rise is actually to go up until the statutory $1.29 is reached, there will be silver boom indeed—A successful silver mine is a hole in the ground operated by a seer.

¶ James M. Beck tells the New York Bar Association and an air audience the United States is like the Roman Republic as it headed into decay. The former Solicitor General sees America now confronting a great crisis, and believes the present is to determine the permanence or passing of the Constitution. He finds that an ever-growing and stupendous bureaucracy, not less than that of Rome, is impairing the spirit of a once reliant citizenry in the same way—It is destroying the potent energy of individualism.

¶ France's suffragettes, who have no vote but much vigor, wage a militant campaign for their favored candidates in May municipal elections. Organized women become active in all 89 departments of the Republic, seeking to influence the Senate, long opposed, to grant the ballot. A traveling troupe from the Femme Nouvelle, Paris propaganda center, invades Vienne, whose senator, Raymond Duplantier is a most active opponent. Two women are candidates in Paris. They could not assume office—But wouldn't their election make Paris cry, "Alors!" "Voila!"

¶ Chicago, world's largest rail terminal, sees signs of more youth than ever before riding the rods at the call of spring. Boys and girls between 15 and 20 in droves flip passenger trains and freights. Those in Chicago head for Iowa, Colorado, California. Those in the West are wild to get to Chicago, Cleveland, New York. Police hold them up. "The folks can't feed us," is the all but unanswerable reply. Two motives are under the pathetic migration. Youth that has been denied opportunity demands a fling at life—And youth that has muffed its chance flees to get away from itself.

¶ Hannibal (Mo.) sees Mark Twain's centennial museum dedicated by his daughter, Mrs. Clara Clemens Gabrilowitsch. "Tom Sawyer," "Huck Finn" and "Becky Thatcher" laugh and prank again. Here is the wheel of a Mississippi steamer Clemens gripped when the lead-heaver's call "mark twain" gave him his future writing name. Hannibal's Cardiff Hill, Jackson's Island, the cave and the river form a larger museum. But the truest memento knows no Hannibal, no country—It is the acacia spray Mark Twain's books set to blossoming in the heart of any man who was once a lad.

¶ Heavy snow in the Rockies, rains, cloudbursts, drizzles, and the dust storms go down in six states and welcome mud springs up. Wyoming, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Northern Texas register almost record downpours and break into celebration. Under the indescribable pall of the dust storm the modern miracle story writes itself. Despair, thunder, prayer, rain, hope, bright mud, sunshine, new activity, a new vision, thanksgiving—Blessed is the man who can dramatize himself to enact a good part in a forced play.

Long Drought Ends In Widespread Area

By the Associated Press

Denver, Colo., April 25

THE drought was broken definitely yesterday over a wide area of the West.

Some sections reported more moisture than at any other time since the western dry spell started four years ago. Snow or rain reports came from Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, South Dakota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Nebraska and Kansas.

Most of the dust belt, however, had nothing more promising than dark clouds.

The storm yesterday rode the crest of the Continental Divide from Montana to New Mexico, spreading east and west for 100 miles into dry farm and range lanes.

President Goes On Radio Sunday To Explain Acts

Fireside Talk Will Seek to Show How $4,800,000,000 Will Be Spent

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 25—President Roosevelt is going on the air next Sunday at 10 p. m. eastern standard time to explain to the nation how he proposes to share-the-wealth, at least $4,880,000,000 of it.

Believing that his works relief program is misunderstood, and has produced confusion in the minds of countless citizens, the Chief Executive will attempt to place before them the lucid explanation of the relief set-up which he feels has hitherto been lacking. His remarks will be both explanatory and defensive.

At the same time, the speech aims at a practical explanation of the humanitarian motives of the Roosevelt Administration. Not without significance, it will directly follow a meeting of radical Midwest leaders at Des Moines, Iowa, where Senator Huey P. Long will deliver a keynote address, and comes only a few days after the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin's giant mass meeting at Detroit, where he demanded "social justice."

Reply to Long and Coughlin

In the view of the Roosevelt Administration, the spending of nearly $5,000,000,000 is a realistic form of sharing wealth, as well as a measure of social justice. Fundamentally, therefore, the President's speech is a reply to Senator Long and the Rev. Mr. Coughlin alike. On the surface, however, the President will probably refer to neither of these spokesmen and certainly he will not engage in bandying words, as some of his subordinates or former associates have done.

But every word of explanation of the relief shower which is to trickle down to every American community is felt to be an answer to demagogic demands for change. President Roosevelt, standing upon a platform of actual and touchable money distribution, presents his answer to those who would divide the wealth at some future time, and in methods largely unspecified. For was it not announced yesterday that some 1000

(Continued on Page 19, Column 2)

Belgians Find New World War To Be Economic

Financiers Declare Peace Depends on Leveling of National Walls

New Deal Launched

This is the first of a series of four special articles on the crisis in Belgium.

By Mallory Browne

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS—Belgium today is an experimental laboratory desperately seeking an answer to the question: How can the present economic war in Europe be ended before it degenerates into actual warfare?

This is the significance of the Belgian "new deal," of the recent crisis which resulted in the devaluation of the belga and the formation of a new government of "national renovation." Situated on the axis of Europe, a bilingual border state between the Germanic north and the Latin south, a buffer between France and Germany which turns westward to Britain and the Atlantic as if for relief, little Belgium is busy trying to work out the enigma of economic and political peace.

"There is no Belgian problem—there is only a world problem," was the startling assertion made to the Monitor representative by a Belgian statesman who is admittedly the nation's leading authority on political economy and finance.

Economic World War

"The world today is at war—economic war. We are all busy fighting mad battles with one another, combating our neighbors—friend and foe alike—with tariffs, import quotas, exchange restrictions, currency devaluations. Such a situation cannot continue. Something must be done soon, or from economic conflict we will drift straight into a world war," he concluded.

Something must be done; but what? That is the essence of the task set for itself by the new Belgian Government. Dr. Paul van Zeeland, the Prime Minister, is determined to spare no pains to determine the best means of checking and counteracting the present trend toward economic nationalism.

"However they may act, and whatever they may profess to believe, the nations need one another," Dr. van Zeeland declares. "In order to escape utter chaos the world must embark boldly upon the task of settling the monetary probl[illegible] on an international basis. [illegible] healthy international mo[illegible] will serve as the startin[illegible]mic negotiations f[illegible] international[illegible] thus can the[illegible] the pa[illegible]

The[illegible] affirm[illegible] actio[illegible] soon[illegible] form[illegible] confer[illegible] ever, [illegible]

(Con[illegible]

League Council Considers Case Against Germany

Wide World

Historic Scene at Geneva

During the Recent Council Session When the French Foreign Minister Presented His Case Against Reich Rearming, the Principal Delegates Were Seated As in This Photograph. After the Empty Chair Vacated by Germany at the Council Table, It Is Easy to Recognize European Diplomats as Follows: Baron Pompeo Aloisi of Italy, First at Left With Folded Arms; Pierre Laval of France Talking With Dr. Tewfik Aras of Turkey, the Presiding Officer, With Joseph Avenol, Secretary-General of the League on His Left; Next, Sir John Simon, Britain's Foreign Secretary, Seated Next to Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs (the Vacant Seat Formerly Occupied by Japan Having Been Removed from Between Them); Col. Joseph Beck With Dr. Eduard Benes, Respectively Foreign Ministers for Poland and Czechoslovakia.

League's Debate On Germany Held Tactical Mistake

Impartial Observers Feel It Postpones Final Co-operation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—The appeal of France to the Council of the League of Nations against the rearmament of Germany in violation of the Versailles Treaty, recently argued at Geneva, is regarded in some quarters as the proper and natural course, and in others as an unfortunate misunderstanding as to the judicious employment of the League.

The argument of those who believe that on all occasions of international tension there should be a debate in the League, is that the institution exists precisely for that purpose. Instead of arrangements being made between two or three nations, perhaps arrangements of a secret character, they are concluded by all, including the majority of neutrals, and are therefore likely to be in conformity with world sentiment, the more so in that they are discussed and concluded publicly.

This is called public diplomacy, as opposed to secret diplomacy.

A "Friendly Right"

Under Article XI of the Covenant (second paragraph) on which France bases its complaint, each member of the League can bring to the attention of the Council any [illegible]umstance whatever affecting in[illegible]onal relations which threat[illegible]isturb peace or good under[illegible]ng.

[illegible] section referred to reads thus: [illegible]t is also declared to be the [illegible]iendly right of each member of the League to bring to the atten-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4)

New York Plant Cuts Rates For Electricity and Gas; Massachusetts Sees Hopes

Manhattan System Also Plans to Share Profits With Consumers

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 25—Retreating from its stand for a rise in electric light rates to offset increased taxation levied in connection with New York City's big unemployment relief problem, the Consolidated Gas Company, parent of the big public utility concerns in this territory, stands pledged today to reduce its rates for electricity and gas throughout all New York City and to withdraw its application now before the New York State Public Service Commission for a rate rise.

The company also signified agreement to reduce the rate charged consumers of electric current in Westchester County which will save them an estimated more than $2,000,000 a year.

Cut Is Extended to Include Gas

The agreement to slash eight rates, which was made on behalf of the Consolidated Gas System by Floyd L. Carlisle, chairman of the Board, to Milo R. Maltbie, chairman of the Commission, yesterday, was followed today by an announcement by Mr. Carlisle that his company had applied to the Commission for permision to make "substantial reductions" in rates for heating homes by gas. These latter reductions would, it was estimated, save about $311,357,000 for the company's household customers.

Experts said it was difficult to estimate the saving which the cut in the electric current rate would make for New York City consumers, although it was placed far in excess of what would be saved those of Westchester County and the users of gas. Impossibility of estimating it was because the agreement pledged by Mr. Carlisle includes profit sharing by the company with consumers.

Decision Was Unexpected

Indications were that the minimum residential rate of $1 a month for the first eight kilowatt hours would be continued, but that the rate for the next 22 kilowatt hours would be reduced from 8 cents for each kilowatt hour to 6½ cents or even 5 cents and that corresponding reductions would be made for greater consumption of current.

The agreement came unexpectedly at a meeting of the Public Service Commission yesterday. Milo R. Maltbie, chairman of the commission, placed the Consolidated's rate increase application at the top of the agenda. After reviewing the rejection of the company's first offer to set up a $780,000,000 rate base for its properties in New York City and Westchester, he said the commission rejected it and wanted a profit-sharing plan submitted "in a limited area and for a limited period which would make for immediate reduc-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

Senatorial Shift Puts Bay State in Line on Public Utility Bills

Relaxation of several restrictions preventing municipal ownership of lighting plants and state regulation of holding companies may emerge from the present Massachusetts Legislature as the first correctional utility legislation to be victorious in several years.

Several Senators, formerly hostile to all measures which would alter the present set-up in the electricity and gas fields, today expressed willingness to compromise with legislators who advocate radical utility measures and thereby insure passage of more mild legislation.

Realizing that President Roosevelt's attack on utility holding companies and Governor Curley's $2,000,000 electric rate cut have awakened the public to demand legislative action, these so-called pro-utility Senators are convinced that at least compromise measures are necessary and likely.

Victory on the Horizon

If the compromise movement is successful, it will mark the first victory gained by legislators who have hammered, without success, at the Massachusetts utility set-up for several years. These radical legislators favor measures allowing municipalities to establish lighting plants in competition with private companies and abolishing holding companies in the State.

Pro-reform senators charge that private utility rates are made exorbi-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Option on Bonus Payment in Cash Provided in Bill

Senate Committee Rejects Both the Vinson and Patman Measures

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 25 — An amended Harrison bonus bill was approved by the Senate Finance Committee today, providing for immediate cash payment of adjusted service certificates at the option of the holder and at their present value.

Mr. Harrison reported the committee's bill to the Senate shortly after action was taken, where it is expected that it will displace all other legislation. In most particulars it resembles the original proposal of Senator Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi, chairman of the committee, but instead of making payments mandatory in convertible bonds plus a minimum of cash, the committee amended the bill so that full payment may be taken in cash.

This change, said Mr. Harrison today, will require a bond issue by the Government to meet the demands of veterans who want immediate cash settlement.

Interest Up to Present

The committee kept one principal item of the Harrison Bill, which specifies that computation of the debt owed by the Government to the individual veteran shall include interest only down to the present day, instead of the full amount of paid-up interest computed to 1945, when the certificates legally mature.

The Senate committee rejected both the Vinson bill, approved by

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Mill Men Urge That Wallace Be Forced Out

Southern Manufacturers Declare Processing Tax Iniquitous

See Only Ruin Ahead

Declare Secretary Lacking in Business Judgment and Common Sense

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 25 (AP)—A bitter denunciation of the cotton processing tax, coupled with a demand for the resignation of Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, was heard today at the opening of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association convention.

W. D. Anderson, president of the organization, composed of southerners, charged in a prepared address that Mr. Wallace is "plainly lacking in business judgment, in knowledge of ordinary business faculties and in common sense."

"Mr. Wallace ought to resign his post, take Professor Tugwell (Undersecretary of Agriculture) with him, and start a farm paper somewhere," Mr. Anderson said.

"This would enable him to preach to his heart's content and afford an opportunity for Professor Tugwell to exploit his dreams of applying Russian collectivism to this country."

Condemns Processing Tax

The Macon (Ga.) manufacturer declared the processing tax, levied against the mills and paid to farmers for reducing plantings, has seriously affected the cotton textile industry.

Textile operators from all parts of the South were here for the convention, one of the most momentous sessions in recent years. Marvin H. McIntyre, a secretary to President Roosevelt, was expected today, coming South to hear what the cotton-mill men say about the processing tax.

Citing increased Japanese textile imports and greater uses of synthetic fibers, Mr. Anderson called the processing tax on cotton, wheat, corn and hogs "a gigantic sales tax of from 15 to 25 per cent on the meat, bread and clothes of the people."

Calls Tax Discriminatory

He asserted the tax was levied against cotton but not against other competing commodities.

"Mr. Wallace is now showing great concern for fear the cotton farmers of the South will learn the truth with reference to the effects of the processing tax on the consumption of cotton in this country, and his agents throughout the South are busily engaged in attempting to pack farmers' meetings with picked men to secure indorsement of the policies of the triple A," Mr. Anderson said.

"His greatest interest appears to be to collect as much money as easily as he can, so that he may bolster the support which his tottering empire so badly needs.

Question of Being "in the Bag"

"If he is playing politics for the Administration, probably the fact that the South is already in the bag, by tradition and inheritance, and the great West is not in the bag, may have something to do with his attitude concerning the welfare of this section."

Mr. Anderson defended the $1 a week wage differential between textile workers in the North and South, citing a study of Ralph E. Loper, industrial engineer of Fall River, Mass.

The study revealed, Mr. Anderson said, an average weekly wage of $14.34 for 40 hours work in 50 southern mill villages.

He defended the lower wage paid in the South by citing compensating advantages such as lower rent in mill-owned houses, free medical services and other considerations.

Defends Mill Villages

An attack on southern wages by New England interests, he said, was unjust.

He denounced critics of the southern textile mill village, saying "the muck-rakers, the uplifters and the sob-sisters worry themselves into a frenzy over the idea that the village is a perfect flowering of paternalism run rampant, and wax eloquent in their denunciation of the southern textile manufacturer as a feudal baron."

Denying the textile industry had exploited workers through the "stretch out" system, Mr. Anderson said the system is misnamed and in reality is "but a plan of specialization—a division of work between the skilled and unskilled which provides that each of them shall do the work he is best qualified for."

Warns of Losing Japanese Trade

Armand May, vice-president of the American Manufacturers Export Association, said in a statement here today, "It would be mighty poor business to risk sales of raw cotton to Japan," simply because the Japanese "are securing a certain amount of business in manufactured goods" in the United States.

Branding as "unfortunate" the publicity given the ability of Japan to pay duty and processing taxes on their textile exports and still undersell American manufacturers, Mr. May declared that Japan is "now taking more of our raw cotton than England, France, and Germany put together."

Mr. May, an adviser to the Export-Import Bank of Washington and regional director of the American

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

Lynn Woos New Shoe Concerns

High Taxes Called Business Bar

Salem Opens Buy America Drive

Today in Greater Boston

And Other Points in New England

Lynn—Labor and Capital Plan to Cement Peace Pact

With seven new shoe firms and 4000 jobs said to be knocking at the very doors of Lynn, labor and capital meet tonight to cement the new peace pact that will open wide the city gates.

Already the workers' union has tentatively agreed to the terms of the pact. Employers have their say tonight. Mayor J. Fred Manning and his Citizens' Committee will lubricate the talks with the appeal of civic unity and need.

Lynn's industrial renaissance is at stake, as the parties go into conference. Shoe firms that were frightened away or walked out because of labor warfare have left empty factories, jobless homes. Out of the wreckage of the old industry, Mayor Manning plans to build a better organized new industry.

For the Joint Council of unions, a special committee endorsed the pact as now written last night. Attorney Peter J. Walsh, representing labor and acting as chief negotiator, holds that both parties should come together, before asking final approval of their followers. Hence the conference tonight. He hopes for a meeting with signatures placed on dotted lines, by some day next week.

As now constituted the plan has teeth. It includes machinery to prevent violations by labor, or by capital; penalties to violators; regular—inspections of the shoe plants by a paid arbiter.

Wadsworth—High Taxes Blamed for Lost Industries

Waving aloft Massachusetts high tax figures, Eliot Wadsworth plunged into the current debate over causes of industrial collapse. "Here," he shouted, "is the straw that is breaking the back of the industrial camel of Massachusetts."

"Look at the record," said Mr. Wadsworth to the Boston chapter, American Institute of Banking, last night. In the decade prior to 1933, the State lost 2374 manufacturing establishments. It saw its number of wage earners reduced by 270,000. Its annual wage bill was cut $441,000,000. The value of products manufactured went down $1,900,000,000."

No wonder, said he. Other states offer taxes one-fifth, as heavy as those in Massachusetts.

"It is idle to talk of replacing old industries with new, until we have corrected the conditions which drove the old away. Give Massachusetts conditions equal to those elsewhere, and I have no fear that it will regain its former prestige."

Salem—Buy American Movement Gets Start

Under the banner, "Buy American," the newly formed North Shore Industries Protective Association

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Need for Security [illegible] Age Increases

In the Past Two Decades in the United States the Number of Persons Over 65 Years Old Has More Than Doubled, While the Number of Available Jobs Has Dwindled—Many Work Who Would Retire If Able

The Search For Social Security

Seventh of 12 World-Wide Studies

By Tully Nettleton

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

While longevity has been going up, job opportunities for the aged have been going down. This, in brief, is the reason why sentiment for old-age pensions in the United States has risen over the last 20 years to a climax in the present congressional discussions of economic security.

In 1900, the 3,000,000-odd persons over 65 years of age constituted 4.1 per cent of the total population of the United States, and approximately 39 per cent of them had jobs. In 1930, after three decades of development of machine civilization, there were, according to census figures, more than 6,600,000 persons over 65 in the United States, constituting 5.4 per cent of the population, but—only about 32 per cent of them, instead of 39, were gainfully employed. And the extent of loss of jobs by men even much younger than 65 since 1930 is common knowledge!

Why Blame Disconsolate?

Or to put it another way, there are 3,500,000 more people over the age of 65 now than there were 30 years ago, but only 1,000,000 more of that age are at work—or were in 1930.

The number of people over 65 has considerably more than doubled while the number of jobs for them is considerably less than double.

With this situation, and with the savings of many who were thrifty swept away in bank failures and the like, is it any wonder that some bitterly inquire:

"Of what use is it to live longer if we are to have no opportunity of earning the means of comfort in our riper years and cannot depend with certainty on any method of laying away money for retirement?"

Impetus to Pension Bills

Whatever answers there may be, this question certainly has given impetus to the demand for old-age pensions or insurance. Other arguments, too, have undeniably given impulsion to the movement.

One of these has to do with employment opportunities not so much for the aged as for those at the other end of the scale in years. In many eyes one of the most deplorable aspects of the depression is the number of young people just out of school who apparently face a blank wall in trying to find employment, and who in some instances have gone two or three years without the wholesome experience of producing and earning.

With all the dismissals of older workers there were still in 1930 more than 2,000,000 employees over 65 years old, or more than 4,000,000 above the age of 60. Many of these, it is believed by personal experts, would be glad to retire if they could afford to, but cling to their jobs under pressure of need.

Other Arguments Produced

If some hundreds of thousands of these, it is argued, could be released from industry on pensions sufficient to meet their needs, a corresponding number of places could be made for youngsters seeking work.

The original and fundamental arguments for old-age pensions, of course, were and are humanitarian. Appeals to common sympathy, plus the declarations that those now old have helped make America what it is, have carried the movement much of its way.

But these have lately been supplemented by other arguments. One which appeals to some industrialists, as in the case of railroads, is that by pensioning superannuated employees and replacing them with more active men, efficiency is improved without injury to morale. Another is that support by pensions is declared actually to be cheaper than poorhouse care.

Against old-age pensions the chief consideration seems to be cost. Some also question whether this paternalism will not lead to an increase of indolence and indigence. With the nation heading toward an unprecedented but officially anticipated public debt of $34,000,000,000 any substantial appropriations for pensions look ominous to conservatives, although they admit the aged and destitute must be taken care of.

Advocates of the Townsend plan, however, assert that the bigger the pension the better. Arguing that pensions of from $100 to $200 a month would stimulate an increase

(Continued on Page 10, Column 1)

Talkies Become Peep Shows

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Talking pictures are being exhibited on the street here in a complete portable theater somewhere near the size of a large family icebox.

This ingenious contraption has been named "cinemaphone" by Frank Hawkins, a Los Angeles inventor, who built it around compact machinery and a system of mirrors that keeps the business of projection and screening in one unit. Ordinarily, motion picture projectors are located at some distance from the screen.

In appearance, the cinemaphone is an upright, black cabinet, six feet high, four feet deep, and three feet wide. At eye level in the front is a transparent screen 18 inches high and 24 inches wide. An audience must stand about to watch the pictures flash through this aperture.

Scenes from a talking picture film are thrown into a system of mirrors from the special projector. These mirrors reflect the images back and forth until the desired magnification occurs. Then full-sized images are thrown upon the screen's reserve side, and they are seen by spectators.

Since the machine is automatic, it will run an entire bill of entertainment or information practically without attention, according to the inventor. All of the mechanism is inclosed within the box, which is able to "stage" about 2000 separate "shows" each week at normal running capacity.

Directors of the Paramount Theater here have been using the single cinemaphone yet constructed as a means of advertising their attractions. It is slipped under the marquee and runs interesting sequences from major performances within the theater.

Springfield Near Job Record

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 25 (AP)—Reports from 300 employers, submitted to the local Chamber of Commerce and made public yesterday, showed that only twice in the past 11 years have they had more employees on their pay rolls during the last week in March. The total this year was 42,775, compared with 44,143 in March, 1926, and 45,797 in 1929, the other two banner years.

The figure for this March represents an increase of 4071 over the same period in 1934 and an increase of 5052 over the last week in January of this year.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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BOSTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1935—VOL. XXVII, NO. 126

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¶ London and European exchanges show excited trading and the Hong Kong dollar shoots upward when President Roosevelt raises silver from 71.11 to 77.57 cents an ounce. This move to keep newly mined domestic metal well above the world market price sets Colorado, Utah, Nevada, Montana, Arizona, Washington and other silver districts to speculating and opening new workings in old mines. Some fear a price collapse may come. When there is more evidence that the rise is actually to go up until the statutory $1.29 is reached, there will be silver boom indeed—A successful silver mine is a hole in the ground operated by a seer.

¶ James M. Beck tells the New York Bar Association and an air audience the United States is like the Roman Republic as it headed into decay. The former Solicitor General sees America now confronting a great crisis, and believes the present is to determine the permanence or passing of the Constitution. He finds that an ever-growing and stupendous bureaucracy, not less than that of Rome, is impairing the spirit of a once reliant citizenry in the same way—It is destroying the potent energy of individualism.

¶ France's suffragettes, who have no vote but much vigor, wage a militant campaign for their favored candidates in May municipal elections. Organized women become active in all 89 departments of the Republic, seeking to influence the Senate, long opposed, to grant the ballot. A traveling troupe from the Femme Nouvelle, Paris propaganda center, invades Vienne, whose senator, Raymond Duplantier is a most active opponent. Two women are candidates in Paris. They could not assume office—But wouldn't their election make Paris cry, "Alors!" "Voila!"

¶ Chicago, world's largest rail terminal, sees signs of more youth than ever before riding the rods at the call of spring. Boys and girls between 15 and 20 in droves flip passenger trains and freights. Those in Chicago head for Iowa, Colorado, California. Those in the West are wild to get to Chicago, Cleveland, New York. Police hold them up. "The folks can't feed us," is the all but unanswerable reply. Two motives are under the pathetic migration. Youth that has been denied opportunity demands a fling at life—And youth that has muffed its chance flees to get away from itself.

¶ Hannibal (Mo.) sees Mark Twain's centennial museum dedicated by his daughter, Mrs. Clara Clemens Gabrilowitsch. "Tom Sawyer," "Huck Finn" and "Becky Thatcher" laugh and prank again. Here is the wheel of a Mississippi steamer Clemens gripped when the lead-heaver's call "mark twain" gave him his future writing name. Hannibal's Cardiff Hill, Jackson's Island, the cave and the river form a larger museum. But the truest memento knows no Hannibal, no country—It is the acacia spray Mark Twain's books set to blossoming in the heart of any man who was once a lad.

¶ Heavy snow in the Rockies, rains, cloudbursts, drizzles, and the dust storms go down in six states and welcome mud springs up. Wyoming, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Northern Texas register almost record downpours and break into celebration. Under the indescribable pall of the dust storm the modern miracle story writes itself. Despair, thunder, prayer, rain, hope, bright mud, sunshine, new activity, a new vision, thanksgiving—Blessed is the man who can dramatize himself to enact a good part in a forced play.

Long Drought Ends In Widespread Area

By the Associated Press

Denver, Colo., April 25

THE drought was broken definitely yesterday over a wide area of the West.

Some sections reported more moisture than at any other time since the western dry spell started four years ago. Snow or rain reports came from Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, South Dakota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Nebraska and Kansas.

Most of the dust belt, however, had nothing more promising than dark clouds.

The storm yesterday rode the crest of the Continental Divide from Montana to New Mexico, spreading east and west for 100 miles into dry farm and range lanes.

President Goes On Radio Sunday To Explain Acts

Fireside Talk Will Seek to Show How $4,800,000,000 Will Be Spent

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 25—President Roosevelt is going on the air next Sunday at 10 p. m. eastern standard time to explain to the nation how he proposes to share-the-wealth, at least $4,880,000,000 of it.

Believing that his works relief program is misunderstood, and has produced confusion in the minds of countless citizens, the Chief Executive will attempt to place before them the lucid explanation of the relief set-up which he feels has hitherto been lacking. His remarks will be both explanatory and defensive.

At the same time, the speech aims at a practical explanation of the humanitarian motives of the Roosevelt Administration. Not without significance, it will directly follow a meeting of radical Midwest leaders at Des Moines, Iowa, where Senator Huey P. Long will deliver a keynote address, and comes only a few days after the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin's giant mass meeting at Detroit, where he demanded "social justice."

Reply to Long and Coughlin

In the view of the Roosevelt Administration, the spending of nearly $5,000,000,000 is a realistic form of sharing wealth, as well as a measure of social justice. Fundamentally, therefore, the President's speech is a reply to Senator Long and the Rev. Mr. Coughlin alike. On the surface, however, the President will probably refer to neither of these spokesmen and certainly he will not engage in bandying words, as some of his subordinates or former associates have done.

But every word of explanation of the relief shower which is to trickle down to every American community is felt to be an answer to demagogic demands for change. President Roosevelt, standing upon a platform of actual and touchable money distribution, presents his answer to those who would divide the wealth at some future time, and in methods largely unspecified. For was it not announced yesterday that some 1000

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Belgians Find New World War To Be Economic

Financiers Declare Peace Depends on Leveling of National Walls

New Deal Launched

This is the first of a series of four special articles on the crisis in Belgium.

By Mallory Browne

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS—Belgium today is an experimental laboratory desperately seeking an answer to the question: How can the present economic war in Europe be ended before it degenerates into actual warfare?

This is the significance of the Belgian "new deal," of the recent crisis which resulted in the devaluation of the belga and the formation of a new government of "national renovation." Situated on the axis of Europe, a bilingual border state between the Germanic north and the Latin south, a buffer between France and Germany which turns westward to Britain and the Atlantic as if for relief, little Belgium is busy trying to work out the enigma of economic and political peace.

"There is no Belgian problem—there is only a world problem," was the startling assertion made to the Monitor representative by a Belgian statesman who is admittedly the nation's leading authority on political economy and finance.

Economic World War

"The world today is at war—economic war. We are all busy fighting mad battles with one another, combating our neighbors—friend and foe alike—with tariffs, import quotas, exchange restrictions, currency devaluations. Such a situation cannot continue. Something must be done soon, or from economic conflict we will drift straight into a world war," he concluded.

Something must be done; but what? That is the essence of the task set for itself by the new Belgian Government. Dr. Paul van Zeeland, the Prime Minister, is determined to spare no pains to determine the best means of checking and counteracting the present trend toward economic nationalism.

"However they may act, and whatever they may profess to believe, the nations need one another," Dr. van Zeeland declares. "In order to escape utter chaos the world must embark boldly upon the task of settling the monetary problem on an international basis. Only a healthy international monetary basis will serve as the starting point for economic negotiations for the stabilizing of international exchange; and only thus can the world set foot once more on the path of progress."

He Has "NRA"

The new Belgian Premier clearly affirms his intention of seeking action on the international plane as soon as practicable, probably in the form of an international economic conference. In the meantime, however, he is forging ahead with his

(Continued on Page 5, Column 2)

League Council Considers Case Against Germany

Wide World

Historic Scene at Geneva

During the Recent Council Session When the French Foreign Minister Presented His Case Against Reich Rearming, the Principal Delegates Were Seated As in This Photograph. After the Empty Chair Vacated by Germany at the Council Table, It Is Easy to Recognize European Diplomats as Follows: Baron Pompeo Aloisi of Italy, First at Left With Folded Arms; Pierre Laval of France Talking With Dr. Tewfik Aras of Turkey, the Presiding Officer, With Joseph Avenol, Secretary-General of the League on His Left; Next, Sir John Simon, Britain's Foreign Secretary, Seated Next to Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs (the Vacant Seat Formerly Occupied by Japan Having Been Removed from Between Them); Col. Joseph Beck With Dr. Eduard Benes, Respectively Foreign Ministers for Poland and Czechoslovakia.

League's Debate On Germany Held Tactical Mistake

Impartial Observers Feel It Postpones Final Co-operation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—The appeal of France to the Council of the League of Nations against the rearmament of Germany in violation of the Versailles Treaty, recently argued at Geneva, is regarded in some quarters as the proper and natural course, and in others as an unfortunate misunderstanding as to the judicious employment of the League.

The argument of those who believe that on all occasions of international tension there should be a debate in the League, is that the institution exists precisely for that purpose. Instead of arrangements being made between two or three nations, perhaps arrangements of a secret character, they are concluded by all, including the majority of neutrals, and are therefore likely to be in conformity with world sentiment, the more so in that they are discussed and concluded publicly.

This is called public diplomacy, as opposed to secret diplomacy.

A "Friendly Right"

Under Article XI of the Covenant (second paragraph) on which France bases its complaint, each member of the League can bring to the attention of the Council any circumstance whatever affecting international relations which threatens to disturb peace or good understanding.

The section referred to reads thus:

It is also declared to be the friendly right of each member of the League to bring to the atten-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4)

New York Plant Cuts Rates For Electricity and Gas; Massachusetts Sees Hopes

Manhattan System Also Plans to Share Profits With Consumers

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 25—Retreating from its stand for a rise in electric light rates to offset increased taxation levied in connection with New York City's big unemployment relief problem, the Consolidated Gas Company, parent of the big public utility concerns in this territory, stands pledged today to reduce its rates for electricity and gas throughout all New York City and to withdraw its application now before the New York State Public Service Commission for a rate rise.

The company also signified agreement to reduce the rate charged consumers of electric current in Westchester County which will save them an estimated more than $2,000,000 a year.

Cut Is Extended to Include Gas

The agreement to slash eight rates, which was made on behalf of the Consolidated Gas System by Floyd L. Carlisle, chairman of the Board, to Milo R. Maltbie, chairman of the Commission, yesterday, was followed today by an announcement by Mr. Carlisle that his company had applied to the Commission for permission to make "substantial reductions" in rates for heating homes by gas. These latter reductions would, it was estimated, save about $311,357,000 for the company's household customers.

Experts said it was difficult to estimate the saving which the cut in the electric current rate would make for New York City consumers, although it was placed far in excess of what would be saved those of Westchester County and the users of gas. Impossibility of estimating it was because the agreement pledged by Mr. Carlisle includes profit sharing by the company with consumers.

Decision Was Unexpected

Indications were that the minimum residential rate of $1 a month for the first eight kilowatt hours would be continued, but that the rate for the next 22 kilowatt hours would be reduced from 8 cents for each kilowatt hour to 6½ cents or even 5 cents and that corresponding reductions would be made for greater consumption of current.

The agreement came unexpectedly at a meeting of the Public Service Commission yesterday. Milo R. Maltbie, chairman of the commission, placed the Consolidated's rate increase application at the top of the agenda. After reviewing the rejection of the company's first offer to set up a $780,000,000 rate base for its properties in New York City and Westchester, he said the commission rejected it and wanted a profit-sharing plan submitted "in a limited area and for a limited period which would make for immediate reduc-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

Senatorial Shift Puts Bay State in Line on Public Utility Bills

Relaxation of several restrictions preventing municipal ownership of lighting plants and state regulation of holding companies may emerge from the present Massachusetts Legislature as the first correctional utility legislation to be victorious in several years.

Several Senators, formerly hostile to all measures which would alter the present set-up in the electricity and gas fields, today expressed willingness to compromise with legislators who advocate radical utility measures and thereby insure passage of more mild legislation.

Realizing that President Roosevelt's attack on utility holding companies and Governor Curley's $2,000,000 electric rate cut have awakened the public to demand legislative action, these so-called pro-utility Senators are convinced that at least compromise measures are necessary and likely.

Victory on the Horizon

If the compromise movement is successful, it will mark the first victory gained by legislators who have hammered, without success, at the Massachusetts utility set-up for several years. These radical legislators favor measures allowing municipalities to establish lighting plants in competition with private companies and abolishing holding companies in the State.

Pro-reform senators charge that private utility rates are made exorbi-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Option on Bonus Payment in Cash Provided in Bill

Senate Committee Rejects Both the Vinson and Patman Measures

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 25 — An amended Harrison bonus bill was approved by the Senate Finance Committee today, providing for immediate cash payment of adjusted service certificates at the option of the holder and at their present value.

Mr. Harrison reported the committee's bill to the Senate shortly after action was taken, where it is expected that it will displace all other legislation. In most particulars it resembles the original proposal of Senator Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi, chairman of the committee, but instead of making payments mandatory in convertible bonds plus a minimum of cash, the committee amended the bill so that full payment may be taken in cash.

This change, said Mr. Harrison today, will require a bond issue by the Government to meet the demands of veterans who want immediate cash settlement.

Interest Up to Present

The committee kept one principal item of the Harrison Bill, which specifies that computation of the debt owed by the Government to the individual veteran shall include interest only down to the present day, instead of the full amount of paid-up interest computed to 1945, when the certificates legally mature.

The Senate committee rejected both the Vinson bill, approved by

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Mill Men Urge That Wallace Be Forced Out

Southern Manufacturers Declare Processing Tax Iniquitous

See Only Ruin Ahead

Declare Secretary Lacking in Business Judgment and Common Sense

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 25 (AP)—A bitter denunciation of the cotton processing tax, coupled with a demand for the resignation of Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, was heard today at the opening of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association convention.

W. D. Anderson, president of the organization, composed of southerners, charged in a prepared address that Mr. Wallace is "plainly lacking in business judgment, in knowledge of ordinary business faculties and in common sense."

"Mr. Wallace ought to resign his post, take Professor Tugwell (Undersecretary of Agriculture) with him, and start a farm paper somewhere," Mr. Anderson said.

"This would enable him to preach to his heart's content and afford an opportunity for Professor Tugwell to exploit his dreams of applying Russian collectivism to this country."

Condemns Processing Tax

The Macon (Ga.) manufacturer declared the processing tax, levied against the mills and paid to farmers for reducing plantings, has seriously affected the cotton textile industry.

Textile operators from all parts of the South were here for the convention, one of the most momentous sessions in recent years. Marvin H. McIntyre, a secretary to President Roosevelt, was expected today, coming South to hear what the cotton-mill men say about the processing tax.

Citing increased Japanese textile imports and greater uses of synthetic fibers, Mr. Anderson called the processing tax on cotton, wheat, corn and hogs "a gigantic sales tax of from 15 to 25 per cent on the meat, bread and clothes of the people."

Calls Tax Discriminatory

He asserted the tax was levied against cotton but not against other competing commodities.

"Mr. Wallace is now showing great concern for fear the cotton farmers of the South will learn the truth with reference to the effects of the processing tax on the consumption of cotton in this country, and his agents throughout the South are busily engaged in attempting to pack farmers' meetings with picked men to secure indorsement of the policies of the triple A," Mr. Anderson said.

"His greatest interest appears to be to collect as much money as easily as he can, so that he may bolster the support which his tottering empire so badly needs.

Question of Being "in the Bag"

"If he is playing politics for the Administration, probably the fact that the South is already in the bag, by tradition and inheritance, and the great West is not in the bag, may have something to do with his attitude concerning the welfare of this section."

Mr. Anderson defended the $1 a week wage differential between textile workers in the North and South, citing a study of Ralph E. Loper, industrial engineer of Fall River, Mass.

The study revealed, Mr. Anderson said, an average weekly wage of $14.34 for 40 hours work in 50 southern mill villages.

He defended the lower wage paid in the South by citing compensating advantages such as lower rent in mill-owned houses, free medical services and other considerations.

Defends Mill Villages

An attack on southern wages by New England interests, he said, was unjust.

He denounced critics of the southern textile mill village, saying "the muck-rakers, the uplifters and the sob-sisters worry themselves into a frenzy over the idea that the village is a perfect flowering of paternalism run rampant, and wax eloquent in their denunciation of the southern textile manufacturer as a feudal baron."

Denying the textile industry had exploited workers through the "stretch out" system, Mr. Anderson said the system is misnamed and in reality is "but a plan of specialization—a division of work between the skilled and unskilled which provides that each of them shall do the work he is best qualified for."

Warns of Losing Japanese Trade

Armand May, vice-president of the American Manufacturers Export Association, said in a statement here today, "It would be mighty poor business to risk sales of raw cotton to Japan," simply because the Japanese "are securing a certain amount of business in manufactured goods" in the United States.

Branding as "unfortunate" the publicity given the ability of Japan to pay duty and processing taxes on their textile exports and still undersell American manufacturers, Mr. May declared that Japan is "now taking more of our raw cotton than England, France, and Germany put together."

Mr. May, an adviser to the Export-Import Bank of Washington and regional director of the American

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Need for Security in Age Increases

In the Past Two Decades in the United States the Number of Persons Over 65 Years Old Has More Than Doubled, While the Number of Available Jobs Has Dwindled—Many Work Who Would Retire If Able

While longevity has been going up, job opportunities for the aged have been going down. This, in brief, is the reason why sentiment for old-age pensions in the United States has risen over the last 20 years to a climax in the present congressional discussions of economic security.

In 1900, the 3,000,000-odd persons over 65 years of age constituted 4.1 per cent of the total population of the United States, and approximately 39 per cent of them had jobs. In 1930, after three decades of development of machine civilization, there were, according to census figures, more than 6,600,000 persons over 65 in the United States, constituting 5.4 per cent of the population, but—only about 32 per cent of them, instead of 39, were gainfully employed. And the extent of loss of jobs by men even much younger than 65 since 1930 is common knowledge!

Why Blame Disconsolate?

Or to put it another way, there are 3,500,000 more people over the age of 65 now than there were 30 years ago, but only 1,000,000 more of that age are at work—or were in 1930.

The number of people over 65 has considerably more than doubled while the number of jobs for them is considerably less than double.

With this situation, and with the savings of many who were thrifty swept away in bank failures and the like, is it any wonder that some bitterly inquire:

"Of what use is it to live longer if we are to have no opportunity of earning the means of comfort in our riper years and cannot depend with certainty on any method of laying away money for retirement?"

Impetus to Pension Bills

Whatever answers there may be, this question certainly has given impetus to the demand for old-age pensions or insurance. Other arguments, too, have undeniably given impulsion to the movement.

One of these has to do with employment opportunities not so much

The Search For Social Security

Seventh of 12 World-Wide Studies

By Tully Nettleton

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

for the aged as for those at the other end of the scale in years. In many eyes one of the most deplorable aspects of the depression is the number of young people just out of school who apparently face a blank wall in trying to find employment, and who in some instances have gone two or three years without the wholesome experience of producing and earning.

With all the dismissals of older workers there were still in 1930 more than 2,000,000 employees over 65 years old, or more than 4,000,000 above the age of 60. Many of these, it is believed by personal experts, would be glad to retire if they could afford to, but cling to their jobs under pressure of need.

Other Arguments Produced

If some hundreds of thousands of these, it is argued, could be released from industry on pensions sufficient to meet their needs, a corresponding number of places could be made for youngsters seeking work.

The original and fundamental arguments for old-age pensions, of course, were and are humanitarian. Appeals to common sympathy, plus the declarations that those now old have helped make America what it is, have carried the movement much of its way.

But these have lately been supplemented by other arguments. One which appeals to some industrialists, as in the case of railroads, is that by pensioning superannuated employees and replacing them with more active men, efficiency is improved without injury to morale. Another is that support by pensions is declared actually to be cheaper than poorhouse care.

Against old-age pensions the chief consideration seems to be cost. Some also question whether this paternalism will not lead to an increase of indolence and indigence. With the nation heading toward an unprecedented but officially anticipated public debt of $34,000,000,000 any substantial appropriations for pensions look ominous to conservatives, although they admit the aged and destitute must be taken care of.

Advocates of the Townsend plan, however, assert that the bigger the pension the better. Arguing that pensions of from $100 to $200 a month would stimulate an increase

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Lynn Woos New Shoe Concerns

High Taxes Called Business Bar

Salem Opens Buy America Drive

Today in Greater Boston

And Other Points in New England

Lynn—Labor and Capital Plan to Cement Peace Pact

With seven new shoe firms and 4000 jobs said to be knocking at the very doors of Lynn, labor and capital meet tonight to cement the new peace pact that will open wide the city gates.

Already the workers' union has tentatively agreed to the terms of the pact. Employers have their say tonight. Mayor J. Fred Manning and his Citizens' Committee will lubricate the talks with the appeal of civic unity and need.

Lynn's industrial renaissance is at stake, as the parties go into conference. Shoe firms that were frightened away or walked out because of labor warfare, have left empty factories, jobless homes. Out of the wreckage of the old industry, Mayor Manning plans to build a better organized new industry.

For the Joint Council of unions, a special committee endorsed the pact as now written last night. Attorney Peter J. Walsh, representing labor and acting as chief negotiator, holds that both parties should come together, before asking final approval of their followers. Hence the conference tonight. He hopes for a meeting with signatures placed on dotted lines, by some day next week.

As now constituted the plan has teeth. It includes machinery to prevent violations by labor, or by capital; penalties to violators; regular—inspections of the shoe plants by a paid arbiter.

Wadsworth—High Taxes Blamed for Lost Industries

Waving aloft Massachusetts high tax figures, Eliot Wadsworth plunged into the current debate over causes of industrial collapse. "Here," he shouted, "is the straw that is breaking the back of the industrial camel of Massachusetts."

"Look at the record," said Mr. Wadsworth to the Boston chapter, American Institute of Banking, last night. In the decade prior to 1933, the State lost 2374 manufacturing establishments. It saw its number of wage earners reduced by 270,000. Its annual wage bill was cut $441,000,000. The value of products manufactured went down $1,900,000,000."

No wonder, said he. Other states offer taxes one-fifth as heavy as those in Massachusetts.

"It is idle to talk of replacing old industries with new, until we have corrected the conditions which drove the old away. Give Massachusetts conditions equal to those elsewhere, and I have no fear that it will regain its former prestige."

Salem—Buy American Movement Gets Start

Under the banner, "Buy American," the newly formed North Shore Industries Protective Association

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Talkies Become Peep Shows

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Talking pictures are being exhibited on the street here in a complete portable theater somewhere near the size of a large family icebox.

This ingenious contraption has been named "cinemaphone" by Frank Hawkins, a Los Angeles inventor, who built it around compact machinery and a system of mirrors that keeps the business of projection and screening in one unit. Ordinarily, motion picture projectors are located at some distance from the screen.

In appearance, the cinemaphone is an upright, black cabinet, six feet high, four feet deep, and three feet wide. At eye level in the front is a transparent screen 18 inches high and 24 inches wide. An audience must stand about to watch the pictures flash through this aperture.

Scenes from a talking picture film are thrown into a system of mirrors from the special projector. These mirrors reflect the images back and forth until the desired magnification occurs. Then full-sized images are thrown upon the screen's reverse side, and they are seen by spectators.

Since the machine is automatic, it will run an entire bill of entertainment or information practically without attention, according to the inventor. All of the mechanism is inclosed within the box, which is able to "stage" about 2000 separate "shows" each week at normal running capacity.

Directors of the Paramount Theater here have been using the single cinemaphone yet constructed as a means of advertising their attractions. It is slipped under the marquee and runs interesting sequences from major performances within the theater.

Springfield Near Job Record

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 25 (AP)—Reports from 300 employers, submitted to the local Chamber of Commerce and made public yesterday, showed that only twice in the past 11 years have they had more employees on their pay rolls during the last week in March. The total this year was 42,775, compared with 44,143 in March, 1926, and 45,797 in 1929, the other two banner years.

The figure for this March represents an increase of 4071 over the same period in 1934 and an increase of 5052 over the last week in January of this year.

Lynn Woos New Shoe Concerns

High Taxes Called Business Bar

Salem Opens Buy America Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

meets next Sunday in Peabody City Hall to belabor the Roosevelt Administration. Their program, supposedly to be formed at the mass meeting, was significantly known beforehand. It was built on the two piles of the nationalist movement:

1. Condemnation of the cotton processing tax.

2. Demand for high tariffs on Japanese and other imports.

Already the buy-at-home slogan was felt in Salem stores today. Several shopkeepers said they couldn't remember the day when customers were so scrupulous about demanding the "Made in U. S. A." label.

Business groups planned to carry the demonstrations into neighboring communities. All through Essex County, they said, the Buy American flag would be raised.

It was but a short memory, for those who saw the name of Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., on the mass meeting committee, back to the days when Lodge Sr. was the leader of American nationalism and isolationism. The grandson, they noted, follows close in the path of the grandfather.

Comet—New Haven's Streamliner Completed

The New York, New Haven and Hartford's new streamline, double operating-ended "Comet" will first flash through the southern New England countryside on Monday.

According to a schedule outlined for the new train by the officials of the New Haven road the "Comet" will shuttle back and forth between Boston and Providence 10 times a day beginning early in June. This will require the train to travel 44 miles in as many minutes. This announcement was made today by Howard S. Palmer, president of the road.

Combining operational features comparable to the convenience of an elevated train, the new train, built by the Goodyear-Zeppelin Corporation of Akron, Ohio, will be delivered to the New Haven Road on Monday. After a test run from New Haven to Boston on Monday over the steam-operated portion of the main line, the train will be sent on an exhibition tour of the New Haven system. It will make a short series of "excursions to nowhere" to familiarize New Englanders with the features of the train. Following these breaking-in trials, the train will be placed in service between Boston and Providence.

Departure times from Providence will be 8:30 and 11:30 a. m., 3:30, 6:30 and 10 p. m. Boston departure times will be 9:30 a. m., 1:30, 4:30, 9 and 11 p. m., with stops at Back Bay Station.

Milk— It's 65 Cents A Quart in Shanghai

New Englanders, mused Charles E. Farrington of Atkinson, N. H., are lucky to be paying only 13 cents for their milk.

In front of him was outspread the Shanghai (China) Times, printed in English for the foreign colony there. His eye lit on an advertisement of the Sung Sung Dairy:

Pasteurized milk, Grade A: 65 cents a quart.

Whipping cream: $2.60 a pint.

Table cream: $2.40 a pint.

In case you are interested, you may ring up Shanghai 20486.

Banks—New Bill Said To Jeopardize Liberty

Liberty, said Representative Jesse P. Wolcott to the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts, is seriously jeopardized by the new banking bill. "Vicious inroads," he told the Club last night, "are planned on the individual's right to invest as he chooses."

Mr. Wolcott charges against the bill:

1. Banks may be forced to buy Government bonds.

2. The Federal Reserve Board, now the coiner of credit and currency, will be made the regulator thereof. Mismanagement would become a strong temptation.

The arguments against which Mr. Wolcott directed his fire, were:

1. Banks should be required to buy Government bonds, on demand. Ability of the Government to borrow in time of need is in the public good. Government bonds could scarcely be called unsafe for the bank depositor.

2. The Federal Reserve Bank should be equipped to manage currency and credit in the public interest—to combat the business cycle. No management is mismanagement. Risks in a new regulatory power are inevitable, but the objective more than justifies them.

Fast Day—New Hampshire Observes Ancient Holiday

The Granite State was today absorbed in celebrating its own private holiday. Fast Day, it was called, though most of the trappings of stern Puritan theology that gave it birth, had been laid aside.

In 1681, the first Fast Day was proclaimed. There had been a hard winter, and Puritan doctrine attributed the woes to "divine displeasure." A holiday was proclaimed, as a sort of spring Thanksgiving—a day for thanks that the rigorous winter had been survived.

Early proclamations were rigid in their demands for prayer and fasting, according to the theology then current. Elders and ministers were enjoined to enforce the decrees. The people were asked to "wrestle fervently with the Lord, that He may turn from the fierceness of His anger, and cause His face to shine upon us in all our concerns."

Then the holiday began to metamorphose. Later, fast days were proclaimed to seek relief against Indians, drought and other troubles that beset the colonies.

Today the Fast Day took on the more gentle theological tone of the times. "There is today," proclaimed Governor H. Styles Bridges, "as much reason as at any time in our history, for expressing penitence, and for seeking divine grace and help."

Hartford—Governor Cross Appointments Stir Senate

Connecticut's Senate was restive today, under the impartial and uncompromising appointive hand of Gov. Wilbur L. Cross. Already, three Republicans have been reappointed to important jobs, by the Democratic, ex-college-professor Governor. A fourth Republican, Raymond F. Gates, seemed about to be renamed state agent of agencies and institutions.

To rebel or not? Senators buttonholed each other, and went into one huddle after another yesterday. On the one side was lucrative patronage—fat jobs that bring votes in their wake. On the other was nonpartisan government, based on merit rather than politics.

Democratic leaders openly scoffed at the idea of rebellion. The Senate, they said, would sustain the Governor since he himself is a Democrat. They would not buck so clear an example of just government. But those Senators who were hottest under the collar, were not so sure they would submit.

Briefs

A boatload of Japanese sheets would break the sheet market in Massachusetts according to J. Foster Smith, agent of mills in Salem and Peabody which today shut down throwing 2500 workers out of jobs. He attributed the shutdown to the Japanese competition, the processing tax and an unsympathetic Federal government.

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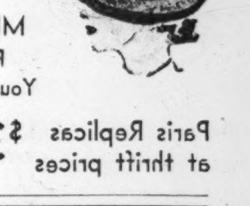

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Greetings from India

By a Staff Photographer

British Explorer Welcomed by Governor Curley

Sir Francis Younghusband Visits Boston on Good Will Tour

Sir Francis Younghusband, British explorer and Government administrator in India, yesterday called on Governor Curley at the Massachusetts State House as part of a tour of the United States to promote peace and brotherhood among all people.

The distinguished visitor, who led the first expedition into Tibet, is chairman of the British National Council of the World Fellowship of Faiths. Yesterday afternoon a reception was tendered in his honor at the Hotel Somerset. Before the reception he spoke on "Indian Mysticism."

He was accompanied in Boston by Charles F. Weller, general executive of the World Fellowship of Faiths, and Baron William T. Frary von Blomberg, New England secretary of the Fellowship.

Transportation Schedules Speeded At Turn to Daylight Saving Time

In accordance with the general speeding up of railroad schedules all over the country, New England railroads today took the opportunity, with the advent of daylight saving time on April 28, to announce shortened schedules, changes, new equipment and timetables.

The Boston & Albany's Twentieth Century Limited is speeded up to arrive 40 minutes earlier in Chicago, its Wolverine, a Detroit train, is speeded up 15 minutes, while the Southwestern Limited will reach Cincinnati 30 minutes earlier and St. Louis 40 minutes earlier on its new schedule. A new morning train, the Berkshire Express, is placed in service between Springfield and Boston. Air-conditioned sleepers and diners will be added on all through trains.

The New York, New Haven & Hartford's Federal, New Englander, Colonial, Montrealer and Washingtonian express schedules were unchanged to conform to daylight time, though several changes in departure times were made. The Narragansett, an overnight "owl" train, was re-established.

The Boston & Maine's Minute Man, a Chicago train, has been cut 90 minutes on its Chicago schedule and departs from the North Station at 3:50, standard time. The Yankee nonstop Portland express, and the Pine Tree Limited, single stop Portland express, have slight departure changes. The streamlined Flying Yankee schedule is unchanged, except for the hour setback to conform to daylight time. The Ambassador and Alouette, Boston-Montreal trains, will operate on the same schedule.

Suburban trains remain on the same schedule except for slight adjustments on the Lexington branch service.

Highway bus schedules have been adjusted to train changes and their times set back an hour.

American Airlines schedules remain the same on New York flights, except that a 10:30 departure in the morning from East Boston airport has been changed to 10 a. m.

U. S. Mail Truck Robbed Of $72,000 in Currency

WARREN, Ohio, April 25 (AP)—A machine-gun robber who wore shell-rimmed glasses, and two accomplices, held up a United States mail truck here yesterday, forced the driver to proceed to a garage on the outskirts of the city, and then escaped with four pouches of mail, one containing $72,000 in currency.

Although the truck driver carried a pistol, not a shot was fired during the holdup, and he was left by the robbers inside the truck, uninjured, when they fled.

Christian Science Lecture In The Mother Church

The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, announces a free lecture on Christian Science in the church edifice, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, on Thursday, April 25, at 7:45 p. m., to which the public is cordially invited.

The subject of the lecture will be "Christian Science: The Science and Art of Spiritual Living." The lecturer, Hon. William E. Brown, C. S. B., of Los Angeles, California, is a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 5 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered as second class matter November 25, 1908, at the post office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

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Hotel Show Points To Tourist Trade Pick-up in Summer

Purses Open to Equipment in Statler Display—Letters Come in

New England hotel owners, buying new equipment at the fastest pre-season rate on record, are predicting a normal $500,000,000 recreation season this year, for the first time since 1929.

The annual spring exhibition of "what the best hotels will be using this year," starting today at the Hotel Statler, is the scene of this confident buying by hotel men.

More than $1,000,000 worth of equipment is on display, the largest in the history of the show. There are more exhibitors than ever. Boys' and girls' camps have placed orders far in excess of last year, indicating larger attendances.

"As Goes Florida"

Much of this accelerated buying is founded on the adage "as goes Florida recreation in the winter, so goes New England recreation in summer." Florida reported the best winter hotel season since 1929. Flushed by this increased business, 23 large hotel owners who transfer their business to the north in summer, returned from Florida to sound the note of confidence at the Statler exposition.

Another note of confidence was inserted at the exhibition by New England Council officials, who reported an increase of 200 per cent over last year in the number of inquiries received by them from prospective summer visitors.

Mechanisms

The display includes everything for hotels from the penthouse to the boiler room. The general tone of the exhibition is that the hotels are becoming "machine conscious." To illustrate—one machine on sale for the first time does everything to a flap-jack from mixing the ingredients, to pouring out the proper proportion on the iron, flopping the flapjack over and then tossing it on the heap.

Keen competition in the fuel field is also in evidence, with the largest displays being listed by gas, electric, oil and coal concerns. Hotels, it is said, are looking more and more favorably upon the possibility of greater economy in heating through a more general use of gas.

Weather

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy, continued cool with lowest temperature in the middle 30's tonight; Friday partly overcast; frost is probable tonight in susceptible places; gentle northerly winds.

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Rhode Island: Fair tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature, probably light frost tonight.

Massachusetts: Fair tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature, probably light frost in interior.

Connecticut: Fair tonight and Friday; slightly colder with light frost tonight.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderately northerly winds; weather partly overcast tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	45	59	New Orleans.	72	82
Bermuda	64	72	New York ..	52	66
Denver	32	34	Norfolk, Va..	58	74
Chicago	50	58	Philadelphia.	58	70
Helena, Mont.	44	54	St. Louis ...	62	76
Jacksonville..	72	82	St. Paul	56	72
Kansas City..	64	77	San Francisco	58	76
Los Angeles..	52	72	Washington..	56	72
Miami, Fla...	78	86			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time April 25.
B—Maximum April 24.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 4:17 p. m.; height, 8.7 feet.
Friday, 4:34 a. m.; height, 9.7 feet.

Light all vehicles at 7:06 p. m.

"A Year Ago Today in Boston"

Partly cloudy; maximum temperature 56 degrees above zero; minimum 38 above.

30 Days Grace for Motorists

Out of state motorists may operate automobiles in Massachusetts for 30 continuous days without securing a permit for their machines, Frank A. Goodwin, state registrar of motor vehicles, decided today.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News.	"The Mail Bag"..	Baseball game.....	Dictators Orch...
5:15	"Wooley the Moth"..	Studio vocalist....	Male quartet......	Vera Van, songs...
5:30	"The Singing Lady".	"Jack Armstrong"	"Jack Armstrong".	Local dance music
5:45	Little Orphan Annie.	Studio vocalist....	String quintet....	"Dick Tracy"......
6:00	Evening Journal....	Evening Tattler;	News Service......	"Buck Rogers"....
6:15	"The Story Man"....	features; news...	Soloist; scores....	"Bobby Benson"..
6:30	News; features......	"Lum and Abner".	Minute Men talk..	Russian orchestra
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	NBC soloist.......	Talk, J. M. Curley	Music; speaker....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"....	NBC dance music..	"Myrt and Marge"	News Service......
7:15	Weather reports.....	'Musical Moments'	"Just Plain Bill".	"Irish Echoes": soloists; orchestra..
7:30	Floyd Gibbons.......	After Dinner Revue	Merry-Go-Round	
7:45	"Tune Twisters"....	"Easy Aces" sketch	Boake Carter, news	Hod Williams and
8:00	"The Ballet of Light":	Vallee Varieties;	"Melody Limited"	his orchestra.....
8:15	historical musical &	Judith Anderson;	"Romance": read'g	"History of Art"..
8:30	dramatic program	Dresden Choir;	"Presenting Mark	Mixed quartet.....
8:45	depicting benefits...	Howard-Sheldon .	Warnow": orch...	Popular law talk.
9:00	Death Valley Days:	Show Boat Hour:	Casa Loma Orch.:	Le Paradis Orch...
9:15	dramatic sketch.....	Frank McIntyre;	talk; soloist.....	Earle Nelson's
9:30	Mexican Orchestra...	soloists; skit	Fred Waring and	amateur show....
9:45	Frank & Phil, songs..	Voorhees Orch....	his Pennsylvan-	News Service......
10:00	"Melodic Strings":	Paul Whiteman's	fans; vocal solo-	Perley Stevens &
10:15	symphonic ensemble.	Music Hall: Lou	ists; glee clubs...	his orchestra.....
10:30	"The Land Problem,"	Holtz; Helen Jepson; soloists......	Heidt's Brigadiers.	Fisher Orchestra..
10:45	Dr. F. C. Howe......		Musical Rhymester	Raymond G. Swing
11:00	Reports; feature.....	Forecasts; sports..	News Service......	Fred Bergin and
11:15	Talk, Grover Loening	Wilson Orchestra..	Williams Orchestra	his orchestra.....
11:30	Ray Delaporte and	Tom Coakley and	Jack Renard and	Scott Fisher and
11:45	his orchestra.......	his orchestra.....	his orchestra.....	his orchestra.....

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WNAC, "Dear Columbia": reading of network fan mail.
11:00 WEEI, United States Marine Band concert, Capt. Taylor Branson, conductor.
11:30 WBZ, George Hessberger's Original Bavarian Orchestra.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: conservation day program.

After Luncheon

2:00 WBZ, National Federation of Music Clubs 19th biennial convention and American Music Festival program: Beethoven chorus of Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air program.
2:30 WEEI, Kitchen Party: cooking talk; soloists; piano team.
3:00 WNAC, Red Sox-Washington baseball game, Fenway Park, Fred Hoey, reporter.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
5:00 WAAB, United States Army Band, Capt. William J. Stannard, conductor.
6:00 WAAB, "Contributions of Oliver Wendell Holmes to Freedom of Expression in America."

Dinner and After

8:00 WEEI, Jessica Dragonette, soprano; male quartet; concert orchestra.
8:30 WBZ, College Prom: Ruth Etting; "Red" Nichols and his orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Dramatizations of the news of the week; orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, Beatrice Lillie, comedienne; male quartet; popular orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, "Waltz Time": vocal soloists; popular orchestra.
9:15 WAAB, "Decorative Arts in Museums," Edwin S. Hipkiss, Boston Museum.
9:30 WBZ, Phil Baker, comedian, and company; soloist; popular orchestra.
9:30 WEEI, ERA Symphony Orchestra concert, Albert Kanrich, conductor.
9:30 WNAC, "Hollywood Hotel": Dick Powell; soloists; sketches; orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, "The First Nighter" sketch, "Once in a Blue Moon."
10:00 WBZ, "Circus Nights": Joe Cook, comedian; Tim and Irene; soloists; orchestra.
10:30 WEEI, Frank Black and his vocal-instrumental ensemble.
11:30 WNAC, Winners of the National Federation of Music Clubs contest.

Taxpayer Group Finds Its Motives Under Challenge

Parkman and Murray in Accord on Government Spending Policy

The rapidly growing Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers is emerging today as a political and social force commanding considerable attention.

Having mushroomed from 138 associations to more than 200 within two months, with thousands of cousins throughout the nation, the federation is becoming the spearhead in a drive for reduced taxation and in attacks on all governmental spending.

At a meeting in Taunton last night, when 28 additional organizations implemented this mobilization of taxpayers, the potentiality of this movement was amply demonstrated.

In view of its rapid growth it is not possible that the Federation could escape hostile criticism. So the state hears today a challenge that the Federation show its real colors. This challenge comes from some who believe the Federation is politically partisan, designed to protect the propertied class or unwise in its objectives.

The first challenge the association received today came from Senator Henry Parkman Jr., who upheld the policy of governmental spending.

"We cannot cut expenses and still give the widespread relief today," he said, "just as we can't cut expenses without cutting the services of government. And I don't think the taxpayers are willing to go back to the services they received 50 to 80 years ago."

Governor Curley's chief "Brain Truster," Professor John J. Murray, of Boston University, backed the spending policy of the State as presented by the Governor.

He said, "I am satisfied that the Association is protecting the capitalist class."

But Reginald W. Bird, president of the association denied that the organization was trying to protect any class of people. He said its aim was to "reduce taxes for everyone." He also denied that the organization was political but admitted that it could be used very effectively as a political lever both in elevating men to office and prying them loose if they did not satisfy the organization.

While both Senator Parkman and Professor Murray agreed that government today was in need of some check as to expenditure, they were inclined to see in the association's attempts to organize on a wide scale an ulterior motive for political action.

Boston Events Tonight

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Hon. William E. Brown, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in the Church Edifice, Norway, Falmouth and St. Paul Streets. 7:45.

Theaters

MOSCOW ART PLAYERS (Shubert). Chekov evening: "The Drowning Man," "The Thinkers," "The Witch," "Jubilee," "I Forget," dramatized short stories. 8:30.

"SOMETHING GAY" (Plymouth). With Tallulah Bankhead. 8:30.

Movies

EXETER—"Red Hot Tires," 2, 4:55, 7:50. "The Mystery Woman."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—Richard Barthelmess in "Four Hours to Kill," adapted from "Small Miracle," stage play by Norman Krasna. Fenway, 2:24, 5:01, 7:38, 10:15. Paramount, 10:35 a. m., 1:24, 4:13, 7:02, 9:51. Second feature, "Mary Jane's Pa," with Aline MacMahon and Guy Kibbee.

FINE ARTS—"The Unfinished Symphony," British-Gaumont production filmed in Vienna with music by Vienna Boys Choir and other Viennese organizations. 1:10, 3:20, 5:30, 7:40, 9:45. Educational shorts and color cartoon, "The Queen of Hearts."

KEITH'S—"Life Begins at 40," with Will Rogers. 10, 11:53 a. m., 1:57, 4:01, 6:05, 8:02. Preview of "Star of Midnight." 10.

ORPHEUM—Victor Herbert's music with Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy in "Naughty Marietta." 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:30, 6:38, 9:30. Vaudeville. "The March of Time," third issue. Tomorrow: "One New York Night."

STATE—"Reckless," with Jean Harlow and William Powell as a dancer and a race horse owner. 12:10, 2:35, 4:55, 7:15, 9:40. "The March of Time," third issue. Tomorrow: "Cardinal Richelieu."

METROPOLITAN—"Go Into Your Dance," backstage story with Al Jolson and Ruby Keeler. 11 a. m., 1:45, 4:30, 7:20, 10:05. Vaudeville. Tomorrow: "Stolen Harmony," and Rudy Vallee on stage.

MODERN—W. C. Fields and Bing Crosby in "Mississippi." 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:10, 6:55, 9:45. "The Wedding Night."

BOSTON—"Transient Lady," by Octavus Roy Cohen. 10:05 a. m., 12:34, 3:03, 5:32, 8:01, 10:35. Stage: "Folies Bergere" revue.

TREMONT—"The Age of Innocence," and "Dangerous Corner." 9 a. m. to 11.

UPTOWN—"Gold Diggers of 1935," 1, 4, 7, 10. "The Wedding Night."

COOLIDGE CORNER—"The Wedding Night," 3:25, 6:30, 9:35. "The Great Hotel Murder."

STRAND—"Clive of India," 2:51, 6:12, 9:33. "Bright Eyes."

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Going Places," with Lowell Thomas; "Grandfather's Clock," Toddle Tale cartoon; "Westward Bound," Newman History Series; other shorts and news reels. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

UNIVERSITY—"The Wedding Night," 3:25, 6:30, 9:30. "Society Doctor."

Music

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA—Sanders Theater, Cambridge. 8.

BOSTON CIVIC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA—Joseph Wagner, conductor, Jordan Hall. 8:15.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE—Tenth free ERA concert, Augmented ERA Symphony Orchestra, Solomon Braslavsky, conductor. Mary Dyer, soprano soloist. Program includes Tchaikovsky's Symphony No. 4 in F minor. Free tickets at libraries. 8.

CITY CLUB—Concert by ERA Symphony Orchestra. 7:45.

Other Events

PUBLIC LIBRARY—"The Evolution of Type From Early Roman and Mediaeval Handwriting," lecture by Reuel W. Beach. 8.

EDOUARD DU BURON—Dancer. Solo performance. In addition to interpretations given here before, several new numbers are included. Repertory Theater. Music by Reginald Boardman and Irene Epstein, pianists, and John S. Metcalf, baritone. 8:30.

WEST ROXBURY CITIZENS ASS'N—Address by Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield, on "The Financial Condition of the City of Boston." Robert Gould Shaw School Hall. 8.

CREDIT MEN'S ASS'N—Lecture by J. Harry Tregoe on "High Taxation and Economic Stability." Chamber of Commerce, Room L, 13th floor. 7.

BOY SCOUTS SILVER JUBILEE—Banquet. Addresses by Walter W. Head and Dr. Ernest M. Hopkins. Tableau. Music. Awards. Copley-Plaza Hotel Ballroom. 7.

FORD HALL FORUM PLAYERS—Three one-act plays: "The Intruder," by Maurice Maeterlinck; "Monsieur Lambelin," by George Ancey; "And Another Respeth," by William G. McCollom. The Barn, 36 Joy Street. 8:30.

ROXBURY LATIN SCHOOL REUNION—Class of 1894. Fritz Carlton Hotel. 6:30.

Tomorrow

FAMILY WELFARE CONFERENCE—Sessions begin 9:30 a. m., 12, 2, 3:45. Parker House.

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance by Mrs. Sayward: Stained Glass. 11 a. m.

Green Vetoes 'White Elephant'

* * *

Rhode Island Governor Wants to Know Buying Price of Mount Hope Bridge

* * *

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 25—Gov. Theodore Francis Green has vetoed a bill providing for purchase of Mount Hope bridge, one of the state's principal scenic spots. Value of the property was not clearly set in the measure, the Governor pointed out. He feared the state might be acquiring a "white elephant."

Completed in 1929 at an estimated cost of $3,897,820, the great span over Mount Hope Bay has been in difficulties because of dwindling toll collections for several years. The bridge concern went into receivership in 1931 and was sold for $750,000 at public auction the following year.

The bridge is of wire cable suspension type. The total length is 6130 feet, and the span 1200 feet. There is a clear height below the main span of 135 feet and the towers rise 285 feet above the water. In the bridge is a 150-foot girder, one of the largest ever fabricated.

On the day the bridge was opened to traffic, the old Bristol ferry was discontinued after 249 years of service.

The Governor made it clear that he does not oppose purchase of the bridge, but simply wants to assure himself that the State pays no more for it than private agencies would under similar circumstances.

Governor Green put his signature on three important bits of legislation last week, making them laws. One provides for a referendum on a $6,000,000 bond issue for buying voting machines. If Rhode Island voters approve the suggestion, the State will be first to have mechanical voting machines in every town and city.

Another bill restored control of the Newport police department to the Mayor and Board of Aldermen of the city.

The third provides for a new courthouse building at Pawtucket.

Publicly owned power plants continued to be the issue behind which moved factional strife in the Democratic Party last week. Thomas P. McCoy, ousted budget director, threatens to reintroduce his bill providing for a $5,000,000 city-owned power plant in Pawtucket should Governor Green call a special session of the Legislature in June, as he has indicated he will do. Mr. McCoy says he will not only make the bill an issue, but will also use his influential legislative bloc to hold up Administration bills unless his power plan gets prompt passage.

CCC Faces Boom In New England

Fourteen thousand additional New England youths take to the woods, on and after June 15, to heft the CCC ax and to dig in the good earth.

These, when added to the present army of 23,000, will go far toward putting New England's natural heritage of forests and soil into order. So announced Maj. Gen. Fox Conner, commanding general of the First Corps Area today.

Roughly, the number of CCC camps are to be doubled, making more than 200 for the region. Numbers of projects will expand from 72 to 178.

Massachusetts' enrollment quota jumps from 9900 to 21,300.

Maine from 1600 to 3100.

New Hampshire from 1000 to 1700.

Vermont from 800 to 1200.

Rhode Island, 1700 to 2900.

Connecticut, 3700 to 6600.

President Commended

The Legislative Committee on Constitutional Law today reported favorably a resolution "commending the President of the United States for his courage in urging Congress to take the profits out of war and requesting that the President and Congress further curb the taking of profits out of war and out of preparedness for war."

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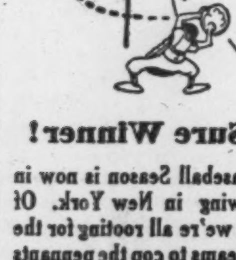

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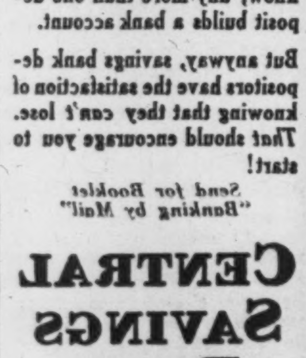

A Sure Winner!

The Baseball Season is now in full swing in New York. Of course we're all rooting for the home teams to cop the pennants—but only time will tell. One game doesn't win a championship, you know, any more than one deposit builds a bank account.

But anyway, savings bank depositors have the satisfaction of knowing that they can't lose. That should encourage you to start!

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NEW YORK CITY

Great Gathering Of 15,000 Persons To Honor Bible

Reaffirmation of Faith to Mark Meeting at the Boston Garden

More than 15,000 people representing all religious denominations will affirm their faith in the Bible at an impressive assembly planned for the Boston Garden next Sunday afternoon.

The gathering is sponsored by a group of laymen and will bring clergymen and members of 100 churches from all over New England into the Garden to offer common testimony to the applicability of Biblical truths to individual as well as world problems.

Fundamentally, the meeting was planned as an impressive display of the strength of the Bible following. But the meeting, it is hoped, will have the added effect of encouraging a united national front against the widespread attempts throughout the world to disparage the Scriptures as a healing agency for human ills.

For historical background, the meeting is planned in celebration of the 1200th anniversary of the first translation of any part of the Scriptures into English, credited to the Venerable Bede, an English monk, in 735 A. D.

"Your presence is your testimony," reads the slogan adopted by the group of laymen sponsoring the meeting with the backing of almost every religious denomination. Reports of the success of similar meetings carried on in a large way at London, inspired these laymen to provide some tangible indication of united support for the Bible in the United States.

Speakers at the meeting will represent the laymen, not the clergy. They are Edward O. Child, former Mayor of Newton and a lawyer, Allan C. Emery, wool merchant, Clarence De Mar, several times winner of the Boston marathon, Ralph W. Arnold, architect, and Howard W. Perrin, president of the Providence Bible Association.

A chorus of 3000 voices and a 70-piece band will provide a musical setting for the ceremonies. After the meeting, 20,000 copies of the Gospel of St. John will be distributed with the provision that those who receive them will pass them along to their friends after reading the books.

In connection with the celebration at the Garden, rare collections of Biblical manuscripts are being displayed all this week in several of Greater Boston's libraries. According to its sponsors, the co-operative drive presages a permanent annual celebration, possibly an annual full-week ceremony, to help keep New England "Bible-conscious."

Monitor Announces Change in Radiocast

WITH the advent of daylight saving time, the regular noonday radiocast of "The Monitor Views the News" will be heard at the new hour of 12:15 p. m., eastern daylight saving time, beginning April 29, instead of 12 noon, over Stations WBZ, WBZA and W1XK, Boston and Springfield, Mass.

WBZ and WBZA are heard on a frequency of 990 kilocycles, which is a wavelength of 303 meters. W1XK transmits on a frequency of 9.57 megacycles, or a short wavelength of 31.35 meters.

Connecticut Age Pension Bill Is Passed With $3 Head Tax

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., April 24—Connecticut is carrying the "pay-as-you-go" policy into old-age pensions. The State Senate adopted Tuesday and sent to Gov. Wilbur L. Cross an old-age pension bill including a $3 annual head tax to provide the funds. It already had been adopted in the House.

Every resident of the State, citizen or alien, unless he is receiving aid as a public charge from the State or towns, between the ages of 21 and 65, must pay the $3 annual tax. At the age of 65 indigent citizens become eligible for an old-age pension of $7 a week.

The plan is independent of federal aid but assistance from the Federal Government can be accepted if forthcoming.

The State will disburse the pensions, but it takes no responsibility for collecting the tax. It lays a $2,100,000 annual tax on the towns, proportioned in accordance with their population by the last United States census. The towns must collect the head tax if they want to break even on the transaction.

The pension system will be administered by the Department of State Agencies and Institutions, a plan to set up a new commission of five lawyers having gone by the board.

Thus ends, if the Governor signs the bill, a battle for old-age assistance from the State that began 20 years ago. An old-age pension bill has been before every Legislature in those years.

Many do not like the bill, although it was adopted unanimously in the Senate and had only one opposing vote in the House, and it is the head tax that has raised the clamor.

That very feature, say the Republican proponents, is one of the bill's strong points. "Everyone in the State will realize," said Senator E. Gaynor Brennan, Republican, of Stamford, in the debate, "that he is being taxed for a specific purpose."

"I'll make a prediction," said Senator John C. Blackall, Democrat, of Hartford. "In two years or four the General Assembly will repeal the entire tax feature of the act."

Hultman Hearing Off Until Monday

The "one ring circus," to quote Representative Thomas Dorgan's term for the Hultman hearing, today went into eclipse until Monday, when the "ringmaster" as Mr. Dorgan called the Governor, returns to the attack.

During the interval, it was said, the executive councilors will be bombarded by all sorts of pressure from every quarter, to dismiss or not to dismiss Mr. Eugene Hultman. That mythical gentleman known as the State House Observer remarked that such dismissals usually are settled behind the scenes. The vicissitudes of public trial, he opined, is the least reliable barometer of the hearing's progress.

Therefore, in his seasoned opinion, the trial may be going into eclipse publicly, but it is likely that the big artillery of pressure interest will tune up during this interval.

Mill Closing Forecast

WATERVILLE, Maine, April 24 (AP)—Waterville residents, fearful that the Lockwood Manufacturing Company, which employs 700 persons, would soon halt operations, yesterday sought support for a petition urging protection for the textile industry against "unjust foreign competition."

A special textile emergency committee was organized after Herbert C. Libby, director of the company, said: "My feeling is that within a few weeks the Lockwood mills are likely to close for an indefinite period."

DeCelles Assumes Office

Wasting little time in getting to compulsory automobile insurance, the subject in which most motorists are primarily interested, Prof. Francis J. DeCelles, new State Commissioner of Insurance, today announced he would issue a statement within a week on the subject. The new Commissioner assumed his duties today.

Mulloney Case Again

Knowledge and consent of the Federal National Bank directorate did not exonerate Daniel C. Mulloney from the blame for allegedly misapplying $131,000, pleaded the government counsel in the Mulloney appeal case yesterday.

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Windjammers Wrote Glorious Epic

Beauty and grace recalled by sailing-ship survivors, now moored in peaceful havens. World's geography told in romantic names.

In Oakland Estuary and Boothbay Harbor and in the Baltic Port of Mariehamn the last of the world's windjammers are gathering in the twilight of a glorious epic of the sea.

John Masefield knew those ships as only a sentimental survivor of deepwater sailing days could:

"Though I tell many, there must still be others,
McVickar Marshall's ships and Fernie Brothers'
Lochs, Counties, Shires, Drums, the countless lines
Whose house-flags all were once familiar signs . . .
Familiar steamers, too, majestic steamers,
Shearing Atlantic roller-tops to streamers . . .
The Alfred Holt's blue smoke stacks down the stream,
The fair Loanda with her bows a-cream . . .
These splendid ships, each with her grace, her glory,
Her memory of old song or comrade story,
Still in my mind the image of life's need,
Beauty in hardest action, beauty indeed."

Beauty indeed! even today as they depart in tow for the shipbreaker's yard, or rust at idle moorings in some secluded haven in California, Maine or Finland.

"Their names bring back old mornings when the docks
Shone with their house-flags and their painted blocks . . ."

Race to the Steadiest

Sail was at its zenith in that age to which England's poet laureate dedicates his glowing valedictory to sailing ships. Holt's blue funnels—now regular visitors to the Port of Boston—were coming up over the horizon astern. The battle was on between sail and steam. The race was to the steadiest, if not the fairest, in point of grace and speed.

Fifty years ago when the Australian wool trade was maintained by sail; when Coriolanus—69 days from London to the Hooghly—was still queen of the Calcutta jute clippers, and mandarins in Canton and Hong Kong still counted on Cutty Sark and Ariel, Taeping, Titania and Norman Court to load the first teas for London, the oceans were flecked with scurrying clouds of tautened canvas.

Seamen knew an Aberdeen White Star clipper as far off as they could make out her green hull and white lower masts. Except when the canny Aberdeen house went out of its way to name a ship after such a distinguished friend of ocean trade as Samuel Plimsoll, classical names were good enough for their ships. Salamis, Sophocles, Miltiades, Aristides and the others under the White Star flag, were always up with the pack.

Scots Verra Skillful

Garry's lofty Lochs of Glasgow were a match for any steamer in their prime. How the Scots could build ships! And still can! Loch Torridon and Loch Vennachar were a handsome pair of 1500-ton sisters with their tall rigs and painted ports.

Mary Ellen Chase's recent reminiscences of early voyaging, in her book "Mary Peters," recalls meeting Loch Ard at sea. The stately Vennachar was a favorite in Port Phillip, always certain to load the season's first clip. Joseph Conrad was third mate in Loch Torridon, she with her colored glass skylight and its brave motto, "Let Glasgow Flourish!"

Watson's Ben Line was another swift pack of wool fliers. Ben Voirlich was as fine a ship as ever left the Clyde. Her figurehead was a gold lion rampant, a blazing symbol of her defiance of the perils she survived. Once when running her easting down, Ben Voirlich was struck by a tremendous sea during a gale in the roaring forties.

Although flooded aft, smart handling kept her from broaching, which was the means of cheating Davy Jones. Watson's Bens were almost as durable as the Scottish hills for which they were named. Ben Voirlich and Ben Cruachan saw service in the World War.

Reveal Their Nationality

Ships that passed in the days of sail invariably revealed their nationality through their names. When Rosshire spoke the Charles W. Morgan, the names would indicate that the first was one of the famous English "Shires," and the other a Yankee whaleman judging by her numerous boats, probably two or three years out from her home port with her crew torn between a creaking hold of half-filled casks and a hungry yearning for a sight of Sankaty Head or Cuttyhunk. Names of persons were characteristic of American sailing vessels.

For expressive names, the American clipper era gives examples unsurpassed. Names symbolic of wings and speed were lavished on those sharp-modeled Americans. Flying Cloud, Flying Horse, Flying Dragon, Flying Scud, Greyhound, Sweepstakes, Lightning, Comet, Champion of the Seas, Sovereign of the Seas, Glory of the Seas, Herald of the Morning and Chariot of Fame were typical of those high-flying times. Even the journalistic profession was deemed symbolic of speed in days when newspapers set type by hand. The clipper ship Reporter of Boston had a figurehead of a reporter with a notebook and pencil in hand.

Salmon and Nitrates

Two of the most colorful sailing fleets afloat after the World War were the Alaska Salmon Packers' Stars of San Francisco and R. F. Laeisz's Flying P Line of nitrate clippers out of Hamburg.

The Stars were a lordly gathering of castoff sailing ships. They went to Alaska every spring to load the season's salmon pack and then sailed back to San Francisco, discharged their cargo and laid up to await another season.

Star of Shetland, Star of Lapland, Star of England are a few of a fleet culled from the British and American sailing registry. Among them were a few steel square-riggers built by the Sewalls at Bath for the Standard Oil Company and others. Once there was a big trade for square-riggers carrying case oil out East, loading sugar at the Philippines for the homeward run around Cape Horn.

Knew Cape Horn Track

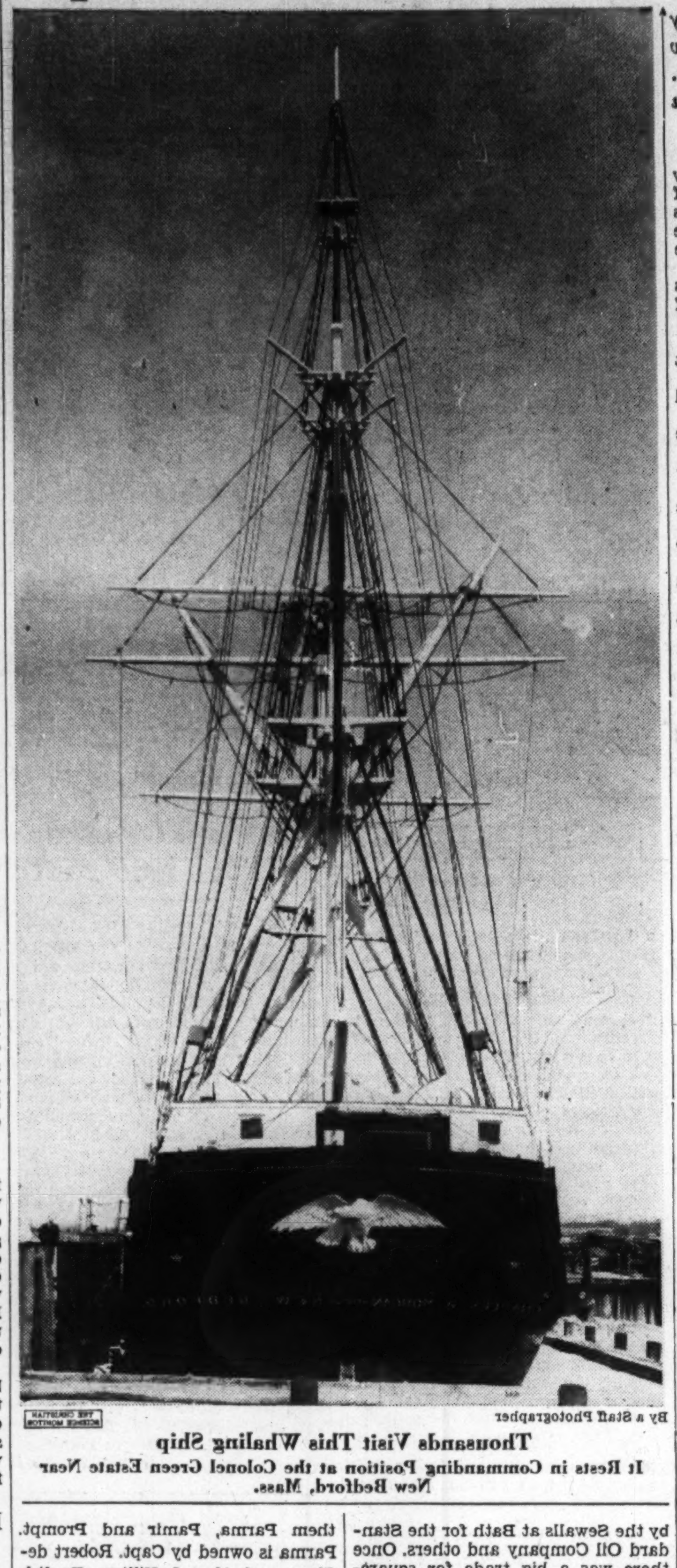
Herr Laeisz's ships were also well acquainted with the traditionally stormy Cape Horn track since they were employed almost entirely in the Chilean nitrate trade. The Laeisz house of Hamburg acquired a prodigious fleet of sailing vessels, either by buying foreign-built vessels or building new ships. The bark Prompt was a mere fledgling in the Flying P Line's fleet of sailing giants which included Padua, Priwall, Ponape, Peking, Penang, Pamar, Pamir, Passat, Preussen, Pomern and Potosi. Preussen and Potosi were sail-crowded monstrosities. Both were five-masters, Preussen a full-rigged ship, Potosi a bark. Their hulls, spars and standing rigging were made of steel.

Germany's demand for nitrate just prior to the World War gave great impetus to the Laeisz enterprise. Kaiser Wilhelm was particularly proud of the mighty Preussen. She went the way of several of Herr Laeisz's fine ships, rammed and sunk in the Channel. Prior to the outbreak of the war the stormy track from Cape Horn to the Elbe was strewn with these full-sailed fliers.

A few are still in service, among them Parma, Pamir and Prompt. Parma is owned by Capt. Robert de-Cloux and Alan J. Villiers, English author. She sails in the Australian grain trade along with Pamir, Prompt, Lawhill, Grace Harwar, Herzogin Cecile, Olivebank and others owned by Capt. Gutav Erikson of Mariehamm. Captain Erikson's ships have retained their original names. Consequently old-time deepwater seamen can still identify these lonely windjammers at sea by old familiar names. There in Erikson's fleet are a few Laeisz P ships, the Clydebankers Lawhill, Grace Harwar and Olivebank and the great bark Herzogin Cecile, once a training ship for the North German Lloyd Line.

And these are about all that are left. Erikson's hard-worked old windjammers; and the rusty Stars in Oakland Estuary that never again will feel the lively lift of open sea under their keels and the breath of the sky in their yawning sails; these and a few forlorn old wooden windjammers in Boothbay Harbor with drooping spars, and old-fashioned, homely Yankee names, and brine-bleached rigging that will never again hum the rolling, dipping, deep-sea song of sail.

This is the third and last of a series of articles on the romance of ship names.



By a Staff Photographer

Thousands Visit This Whaling Ship

It Rests in Commanding Position at the Colonel Green Estate Near New Bedford, Mass.

Maine Woman Mariner Has Record Few Men in Service Can Duplicate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BANGOR, Maine, April 25—Hollywood casting directors are notified that in Bangor they may find a new and experienced "Tugboat Annie" to take the place of the late Marie Dressler.

Capt. Jennie E. Crocker, born at Machiasport, the leading seafaring woman on the Atlantic coast, has finally come to port in her native State and is living with relatives in Bangor. She is said to be the only woman who holds a master's license to sail ships of more than 700 gross tons.

As a captain, Jennie Crocker holds an enviable record. She never lost a man nor ship, and never had an accident. All along the Atlantic coast she had a reputation for speed and dependability in delivering cargoes.

Captain Crocker was born at Machiasport in 1881, the daughter of a skipper of fishing vessels, Capt. Edgar M. Holmes. She completed her education at the Machiasport Academy, after graduating from the public schools in that town.

Soon after finishing school, she married Nelson A. Crocker, master of the two-masted lumber schooner Albert Pharo. Their honeymoon was spent scurrying before the winds to remote and romantic places. Then the young wife became so attached to sea life that the ensuing years were spent alongside her husband on the heaving decks of their schooner.

The training she received as the years went on enabled her to gain a complete knowledge of the art of sailing ships. She received a mark of 100 per cent in her examinations for her master's license which was granted her in 1923.

She then sailed the four-masted schooner Annie R. Heidritter on the long trek between New York and the west coast of Africa.

In 1918, Capt. Nelson Crocker had the schooner Charles D. Sanford built at Brewer. But since 1930 he has been unable to go to sea. His wife, then skipper of the schooner Ruth Martin, gave up her command and kept house and cared for her mate at Weymouth, Mass., before moving to Bangor.

Bill Exempts Idle Mills

When textile mills close because of business slumps, the owners must continue to pay real estate taxes unless they raze their buildings. Declaring the situation is transforming Massachusetts cities into "economic graveyards," Senator Henry Parkman Jr. of Boston has filed a bill exempting nonpaying mill property from local taxation, but continuing the corporation tax levied by the state.

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FABRICS—FOURTH FLOOR

Action on General Strike in Hartford Deferred by Union

Machinists Postpone Vote on Support of Colt's Company Strikers

HARTFORD, Conn., April 25 (AP)—The movement toward a general strike in support of the cause of strikers at the Colt's Patent Fire Arms Company received a check last night when Capitol City Lodge 354, International Association of Machinists, one of the largest of A. F. of L. unions here, deferred action on the proposed city-wide walkout.

Peter Tracy, president of the union, said it had been decided to postpone action "for the present" on a general strike vote. Three other local unions planned to consider supporting a walkout at meetings tonight.

Samuel M. Stone, president of the Colt's company, issued a statement last night saying the responsibility for a city-wide strike, and resulting disorder, would rest on the shoulders of the unions now threatening such a move.

More Than Half Way

He said his company has gone "more than half way" in seeking to reach a settlement and that it "is still ready to meet representatives of its employees and deal fairly with them."

The company, however, Mr. Stone added, "cannot yield on the question of the open shop and cannot permit itself to be dictated to on this point by the A. F. of L."

Mr. Stone replied to a statement by William E. Kuehnel, president of the Hartford Central Labor Union, which declared that, "mediation, arbitration and compromise" having failed to settle the issues in the Colt's strike, "labor is now obliged as a last resort to use mass economic pressure." Mr. Kuehnel said Mr. Stone has the power to "avert this disaster, and he can do it today."

In Seeking Settlement

"The company," Mr. Stone asserted in his reply, "has always been willing to accept any reasonable offer of mediation and in conferences growing out of mediation through different governmental officials the company has gone more than half way in seeking to reach a settlement. Mediation has failed because the unions' demands have become increasingly unreasonable.

"Arbitration has never been tried because the company cannot arbitrate vital and fundamental principles. It has, however, offered to submit the question of whether its wages are fair to an impartial fact-finding committee."

Police Officers Ride On Hartford Trucks

HARTFORD, Conn., April 25 (AP)—Supernumerary policemen continued to ride trucks today and radio patrol cars containing officers armed with shot-guns watched the main arteries of traffic leading into the city as the interstate truck drivers' strike entered its fourth day.

Strike pickets continued to roam the highways in large numbers, persuading drivers to abandon their trucks, but, with one exception, there were no reports of serious violence.

Ray Anderson of Forestville was in jail in lieu of $5000 bond, arrested on an arson charge in connection with the burning of a truck in Newington, near here, yesterday. The vehicle, owned by an Ozone Park, N. Y., woman and driven by her brother, was destroyed. It caught fire, the driver said, shortly after he had talked with a group of pickets and then driven onward.

The practice of hiring supernumerary policemen to ride trucks as guards was begun yesterday when several firms, whose carriers had local stops to make, arranged for engaging the officers.

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CCC and Boy Scouts Called Bars to Crime

Director of United States Bureau of Prisons Talks to New England Scout Group

CCC camps and the Federal housing moves were classed as potent crime prevention factors by Sanford Bates, director of the U. S. Bureau of Prisons here today. They were placed by Mr. Bates as only secondary to youth preventative movements like the Boy Scouts in effectiveness.

Boy Scouts from all New England thronged Copley-Plaza Hotel banquet room this noon to hear the subject of prisons and crime prevention discussed by Mr. Bates. It was a part of the regional one-day celebration of Scouting's twenty-fifth anniversary. The meeting closes tonight with a banquet, at which Walter William Head of St. Louis, president of the Boy Scout National Council, is chief speaker.

"The whole subject of crime prevention," Mr. Bates asserted, "is engaging world attention as it has never done before. Many are content to blame our prison system for the increase in crime, but of course the problem goes much deeper than that.

"So long as we tolerate city slums, county jails and police station lockups that breed crime, we are going to have trouble. The federal housing projects that will take away slums, and the CCC camps that put youths off the streets and highways and into the fields and hills will do more than all other federal projects to prevent crime."

It is interesting to note that these crime prevention steps take precedence in Mr. Bates' mind over the intensified crime apprehension efforts of the Government and his own widely known work in the federal prisons.

"No boy today," Mr. Bates continued, "needs to say he doesn't have a chance. The Boy Scouts certainly give him that chance; in addition, conditions for youth are much better now than half a century ago. In 1880, only 3 per cent of the boys between 14 and 17 were in high school. Last year the proportion had increased to 46 per cent.

"The modern boy does not need repression; he needs direction and diversion rather than animadversion; construction rather than destruction—something positive to know and do.

"The million members and leaders of the Boy Scouts have the future of the nation in their good hands."

Maine Power Firm Taxed $32,868, on Income Taxes

WASHINGTON, April 25 (AP)—The Central Maine Power Company of Augusta was assessed $32,868 income taxes for 1925 in a stipulation judgment approved today by the Board of Tax Appeals.

The company had appealed a claim originally set at $34,106, saying $21,753 of that amount was in controversy. The petition charged the Bureau of Internal Revenue was in error in failing to credit to the petitioner part of the taxes paid by the Middlewest Utilities Company, and in disallowing a deduction for bond amortization expense.

Lovely to Look At
This Spring are offered especially dainty designs in Women's Shoes by Coward . . . lovely to look at in action on the foot . . . as well as lovely to look at in a show case.
They achieve slenderising foot lines . . . and superbly aid in encouraging an essentially youthful grace of walk and carriage.
These attractive Coward Styles, in the newer leathers and colors, are especially designed to suit every normal type of foot . . . narrow heel, short toes, high arch, etc.
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Specials...
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Cardigans, 1.95
Just 300 of these good classics for girls of 8 to 14... a solid color pair, the other with striped slip-on. Rosebud, sun red, yacht blue, turquoise, maize, moss green, navy or white; not every color in each model. Fourth Floor

What's Going On in the Arts

Katherine Sturgis

AMONG the young artists of this vicinity who have appeared in the last year or two as solo exhibitors is Katherine Sturgis. Her display of aquarelles now on view at the Goodman-Walker Galleries is very attractive indeed.

Far, far too many painters have been splashing away in aquarelle and have felt convinced that the rather obvious pictorial effects they achieved were significant. Boston benefits and, paradoxically, suffers from a good water color tradition. Pioneering work in the medium was done by Winslow Homer, John Sargent, Dodge Macknight, all of whom derived discerningly from the English and French. These forerunners worked industriously with the fluid color and probed its possibilities. They knew the potentialities and the restrictions; they experimented often with futile results. The painters who succeeded them simply acknowledged their accomplishment, but they did not have the satisfaction of creation, nor did they know the discipline and the concentration which accompany artistic pioneering. As a result we have thrust before us a quantity of facile, superficial painting which is deceiving often, it resembles good performance so closely.

This is a long introduction to Katherine Sturgis. She is one who has sounded the method from its foundation. She does not resort to the obvious, the theatrical; on the contrary, she depends upon delicate gradations of tone, discerning juxtapositions of pigment, carefully thought out accents. Some of her water colors are so light and so delicate, it seems the color was breathed on. Sometimes her brush sweeps boldly across the surface, leaving in its wake mountains and valleys. The wash is transparent and soft, inclined to a burry rather than the usual brittle surface.

It is important that Miss Sturgis thinks in terms of water color, and that her visualization is contingent upon the fluid character of the medium. The most striking quality in her pictures is her aptitude for gaining atmospheric realization, a feeling of airiness, of dampness, of gustiness of wind. The outstanding water color is "Little Good Harbor." Miss Sturgis has displayed notable skill in making the marshlands recede into space. D. A.

The Handel and Haydn Society

WHEN an institution more or less hoary with tradition departs from the custom of years and strikes out in the experimental field, it is a sign of healthy growth. The Handel and Haydn Society, since 1815, has been dedicated to the presentation of the orato the cantata and other forms of cred music. It is now, apparen recognizing that it may indulge occasional programs of music se lar in content, without betraying inherited trust. Thus, for its 8 concert given last night in the B ton Opera House, under the auspi of the League of Catholic Wom the society presented an all-Wag program, comprising excerpts fr "Tannhäuser," "Die Walkü "Parsifal," "Lohengrin" and " Meistersinger." It was supported the Boston Festival Orches which was also heard alone in nu from "Rienzi," "Der Fliegende H länder," and "Götterdämmeru Paul Althouse assumed the vari roles assigned to a leading ten and his associate artists w Blanche Haskell, soprano; V Keane, contralto; Hudson Carmo bass, and James Houghton, barit Thompson Stone conducted.

With nearly 300 voices last nig the Handel and Haydn Society fered some very fine ensemble wo The amazing thing was that w so much potential tone, the volu should not have been greater. the other hand, in the portio which included the soloists, as Act III of "Die Meistersinger," chorus was so overpowering tha virtually eclipsed Messrs. Altho and Houghton except in their s passages, which were sung with cellent effect. Dr. Stone appeared misjudge the potency of the sing group at his command, not only "Meistersinger," but also in Finale from Act I of "Lohengri which was further blurred by overexuberant orchestra.

The program arrangement seem peculiarly pointless. The choru from "Lohengrin" followed Mr. A house's finely sung "Narrative," w much the effect of a story wher the point is disclosed first, the afterward. Mr. Carmody w successful as Wotan and Mi Haskell and Keane were in go voice, although the latter's sing would be vastly improved were to eliminate an unpleasant vibra In the purely orchestral nu bers one noted a lack of adequ rehearsal and one listener felt th some of the interludes might w profit have been omitted, for t program was very long and a la start continued it beyond the poi of relaxed enjoyment. Nor there seem any sensible reason w the performance should have be held up for the purpose of allo ing photographers to make a reco of the event. The very large au ence, however, was unusually tient and showed a satisfying a preciation for this program whi obviously entailed a tremendo amount of work. G. M. S.

SETTLE DOWN AT ALLERTON

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ALLERTON CLUB RESIDENCES New Yor

Making Federal Jobs Attractive Aim of Assembly

Movement to Make Appeal to Better-Trained Persons Is Under Way

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 25—Government jobs are holding out more hope to the young, progressive, industrious person who formerly took the path of business rather than get "sidetracked" or "shelved" in some routine job for his country.

A general movement is on foot to develop a career service system in public employment so that a person of capacity and character can find in it a worthwhile life work. A trend is seen toward "career" positions with promotion and an honorable post at the top of the ladder for competent, technically trained persons who want to go into government service.

To get better trained people into government positions, many civil service commissions out through the states and municipalities are going forward with new policies of recruiting technically qualified people, and then of encouraging them to advance and reach new goals, according to G. Lyle Belsley, director of the Civil Service Assembly, which has recently set up its national headquarters office near the University of Chicago.

Serves as Clearing House

Mr. Belsley becomes one of the new executives in that colony of governmental organizations known here as "Little Washington." The Assembly serves as a clearing house for its member organizations which consist of civil service commissions in the states and cities as well as public personnel agencies.

"We are increasingly interested in personnel," said Mr. Belsley, "because the type of work which the Government requires now is vastly more technical and professional than it was even two years ago. In the early decades government jobs were more or less routine and clerical. They meant just keeping records and were connected, for the most part, with the raising and spending of money.

"Now rapid changes are taking place. Governments have established new agencies to meet new problems of a social and economic character. They have been called upon to expand their activities and their regulatory functions to participate in enterprises which necessarily call for technically trained employees."

More Specialized

Civil Service Commissions in states, too, are becoming more specialized and expert in their functions, and the types of work they are doing, it is found. They are recognizing increasingly the necessity for encouraging competent people to enter service in these local jurisdictions. They are becoming more proficient in the development of personnel technique, and in the selection of better people for entering the service.

"Training programs" are being developed by some of the state civil service commissions, Mr. Belsley said, to aid those already employed. This means making the employees more familiar with the big scheme of government into which their own little job fits. When a girl, for instance, spends her entire time receiving certain sets of figures which she checks over and passes on to another's desk, she ought to know what these calculations are used for and why they are needed. This makes her job infinitely more interesting.

Training courses are already functioning in some of the federal departments, said Mr. Belsley. In the Department of Agriculture, for instance, employees pay for graduate training in subjects pertaining to their own work and they take these courses voluntarily and outside of government hours. Some of the best specialists in plant pathology, soil chemistry and other subjects are drafted to do the special teaching.

Urged in the States

Similar opportunities for improvement while working on the job are being urged in the states. After all, the public schools and colleges cannot give this kind of education, said Mr. Belsley, because many of these government functions are completely different from those found in private enterprise and can be best learned on the job.

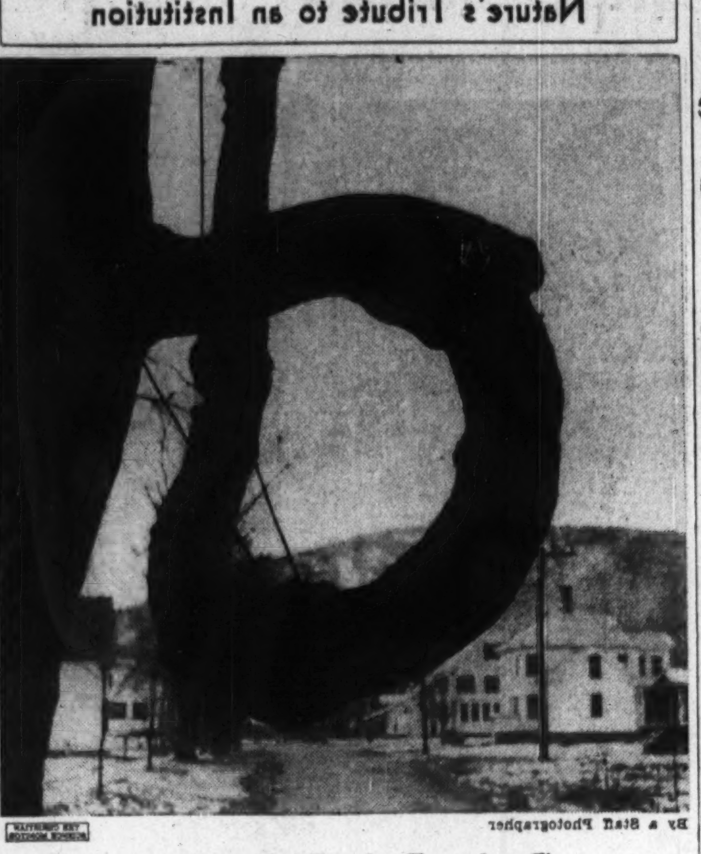
Immediate objectives at the new headquarters of the Civil Service Assembly were explained. It is planned to formulate sound and valid examinations which can be used especially by the smaller commissions for bringing into the service some of the best talent. News letters will be published giving the latest developments in the field of public personnel, and efforts will be made to extend the merit system.

"Better Government Personnel," a book just off the press, gives the report of the Commission of Inquiry on Public Service Personnel which was appointed by the Social Science Research Council. Members of the commission found in their survey that governmental units do not offer capable men and women opportunities comparable with those in private business and urged that positive constructive action be taken to remedy the situation.

"We recommend that the day-to-day administrative work of government be definitely made a career service," the commission states. It specifically recommends that all postmasterships be included in the civil service system and their recruitment be made by promotion. It asks for the immediate extension of the federal civil service system to include, as far as may be practicable, the personnel of the existing federal emergency administrations, boards and agencies.

The immediate repeal of the Economy Act of 1932, which requires the discharge of one member of a married couple when both are employed in the federal service, is urged. Other recommendations include the establishment of personnel officers in governmental departments, and the increase of appropriations for personnel administration to maintain the merit system as a step toward the development of a career service.

Nature's Tribute to an Institution



By a Staff Photographer

'Doughnut Tree' at Fryeburg, Maine

Mill Men Demand Wallace Be Ousted

(Continued from Page 1)

Foreign Trade Council, declared a formula should be developed to take care of the foreign market.

Must Face Situation

"In the light of reality," he said, "We see now that we have created a situation that we must face and meet by placing a subsidy on our exports on the one hand and a like amount of duty on the imports on the other, so that we can at least maintain our former export markets and at the same time not permit the imports to be greater than they were before, from a comparative standpoint as far as costs are concerned."

He said he believed this system could be worked out satisfactorily.

Mr. May said textile imports in the United States from Japan in January and February amounted to $388,000. If this rate continued throughout the year, he said, the total would be $2,500,000. The United States, he declared, sells approximately thirty-five times this much cotton to Japan in a year.

Talks of Secession

He added that the chances are that much of the imported goods from Japan is made from American cotton.

Secession of Georgia from the Union as a way possibly to settle difficulties between this State and the Washington Administration was suggested by Tom Linder, Commissioner of Agriculture.

This hint was published in an article signed by Linder and carried in the market bulletin, official organ of the State Department of Agriculture which goes to thousands of Georgia farmers.

The commissioner filled more than two pages of the bulletin in writing against President Roosevelt and Commissioner of Agriculture Wallace.

Parkman Blames Outmoded Plants In Textile Crises

Failure of New England's textile industry to keep step with the South in modernizing plants and machinery constitutes the major factor in the industry's sudden financial plight here, Senator Henry Parkman Jr. of Boston declared today in an interview.

With obsolete equipment, the New England industry has become the marginal field, the first to be affected by any business slump or other profit-reducing factors, he explained.

Thus the Senator who represents the Beacon Hill's section, stands on the opposite side of the fence from those who blame the processing tax and unfair foreign competition entirely for New England's textile difficulties.

Senator Parkman played no favorites in placing the blame, for he saddled it upon the shoulders of the mill owners, labor and local taxation authorities alike. Plant owners, he said, have been unable to purchase new equipment and improve their buildings because of dividends paid on a high capitalization, excessive real estate taxes, and higher wages than southern mill owners.

The South, Senator Parkman added, has wrested a major portion of the textile trade from New England, for "in the 10 years following 1922 new capital went into the textile industry, but instead of being used to build new plants and install new machinery in the Massachusetts and New England Mills, it very largely went to the South, where cheap labor, low taxes and easy labor laws seemed to afford a better opportunity for the profitable employment of new money."

Fryeburg Cherishes Its 'Doughnut Tree'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ORONO, Maine—Most interesting of the outstanding Maine trees recently catalogued by Dr. A. H. Steinmetz, University of Maine entomologist, is the Fryeburg "Doughnut Tree." An accident of nature, one great branch of this tree makes a sweeping circle that elicits much comment from those who view it and accounts for its name.

The tree has become a matter of local pride and citizens had the branch trussed up with cables to preserve the oddity.

Other trees noted by Dr. Steinmetz bear unusual interest. In the Sebago Lake region there are pine trees which bear the crown forest mark, made when England possessed the country and sent woodsmen to mark the best trees for the King's own. Also in this section is the Longfellow tree which was grafted from the Washington elm.

The largest red pine growth was found in the Cathedral pines near Eustis, while the State's largest tree was found in Camden. It is 19 feet in circumference.

Massachusetts Sees Shift on Utilities

(Continued from Page 1)

tant to support holding company arrangement to pay huge official salaries and to return excessive dividends on watered stock. They line up rates charged by municipal plants against those exacted by private companies to show that the "municipals" serve the public at a lower cost.

Taxes Bring Rates Up

The conservatives retaliate that the municipal rates actually are not lower and often are higher than those charged by private companies. The taxes which the municipal plants avoid would bring their rates to the private company level, they insist. Although on the surface the municipal rates are definitely lower, they add, the people must pay the difference in taxes.

Again the liberals charge that the holding companies have saddled private companies with unnecessary official expenses for executive and engineering services. To this argument, the conservatives reply that centralization of direction usually results in greater efficiency of operation, and that such has been the result in Massachusetts. They also contend that although the holding company setup may have worked against the operating company in some other states, it has not done so in Massachusetts.

Oppose Competition

Regarding municipal ownership, the conservatives are still against municipal competition with private plants, which, they contend, would mean disaster for one or the other. If the municipal plant failed, the taxpayer would lose the necessarily large investment. If the private plant succumbed, the investors would be seriously crippled.

But to appease the public, these conservatives are planning to compromise on legislation which would make municipal ownership easier.

Under the present setup, municipalities, in order to start lighting plants, must buy the franchise and property of the existing private company. The restrictions regarding such purchases are severe. Although the conservatives have not yet decided what restrictions they would abolish, it is understood that they will soon reach a decision, one way or the other.

Senate Real Arena

The Senate, of course, is the real battling ground on utility legislation. If the proposed compromises succeeds in the Senate, there is little doubt that the House of Representatives would fall in line.

There is some indication, however, that some of the liberals may not take kindly to a compromise, some having been fighting so long for municipal competition that they are unwilling to go half way. They insist that they are on the verge of winning on their radical issues.

Concerning holding companies, there is no actual control by the State over them. The Department of Public Utilities is engaged only in controlling operating companies in regards to rates. The radicals want the holding companies abolished. The conservatives resist abolition. But they are about ready to agree to supervision by the Department of Public Utilities as a compromise.

Alabama State Bonds

NEW YORK, April 25—Offering of a new issue of $16,920,000 State of Alabama, 5 per cent, 4 per cent and 3¾ per cent bonds, issued for refunding purposes, is being made today by a syndicate headed by First National Bank.

Year's Journals Use $163,000,000 Advertising Space

Publishers Survey Finds Newspaper Coverage Cheapest

NEW YORK, April 24 (AP)—National advertisers paid $163,000,000 for newspaper space and $349,055,000 for all mediums in 1934, the Bureau of Advertising reported today to the American Newspaper Publishers, Association.

The estimates indicate distinct gains over 1933 advertising expenditures, more than recovering the losses of that year to place 1934 slightly ahead of 1932.

In 1933, the bureau reported, general advertisers spent $145,000,000 for newspaper space out of a total of $388,000,000.

Daily Press

Saying "The first quarter of 1935 finds the newspapers facing unusual competition for the national advertiser's dollar," the report presented figures to show that the daily press was superior to both the magazine field and the radio as an advertising medium.

The survey contrasting newspapers and magazines involved nearly 1,000,000 homes in 15 cities.

"The final conclusion," said the report, "is that the advertiser who uses newspapers alone is getting the best available coverage at the lowest cost."

Reaching Families

One newspaper in each city would reach 607,300 homes at a cost of $2.09 a line, the survey showed, whereas it would cost $7.15 a line to reach 472,420 families through the 17 magazines with the largest circulations and 85 per cent of the advertising revenue.

The bureau of advertising reported that although 61.5 per cent of the nation's homes have radios, only 4.5 per cent are tuned in to a single program and only 3.2 can identify the advertiser or his product.

Message by Print

One automobile company's program was said to reach an average audience of 545,000 listeners, at a cost of $11,698, for which the bureau said the advertiser could buy more than 1½ pages of newspaper space reaching 1,000,000 readers.

The postal committee asserted in its report that the Post Office Department was not losing money in its handling of newspapers.

Use of Trucks

It further reported a steadily decreasing use of the mails in the last few years because, with the general improvement in roads, papers could be delivered to readers more quickly and cheaply by truck.

The postal committee also pointed out that the plan for delivering unaddressed matter in the mails by carriers had been ordered rescinded by Postmaster General Farley after protests that it was unfair had been made by the A. N. P. A. and other newspaper organizations.

Option on Bonus Payment in Cash

(Continued from Page 1)

the American Legion, and the Patman bill, backed by the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and overwhelmingly passed by the House. Mr. Harrison, after the committee broke up, repeated to newspapermen his statement that he was certain President Roosevelt would veto either the Vinson or the Patman bills, if enacted. He added:

"I would not support the present compromise bill if I thought the President would veto it."

Discretionary Power

The committee, by vote of 11 to 7, inserted an amendment by Senator Thomas P. Gore (D) of Oklahoma, giving the President discretionary authority to utilize the $4,000,000,000 relief fund to pay the bonus. Mr. Harrison opposed this amendment, and was confident that it would be rejected on the floor of the Senate.

Although still termed a "compromise" by Mr. Harrison, the bill as finally amended concedes to the veterans, lobby for the first time the right to an immediate cash realization on the service certificates, as opposed to a loan, and in a form which Mr. Harrison today agreed would require a new bond issue and increased debt burden on the Treasury.

President Expected to Yield

The fundamental at stake has been whether the bonus was to be considered as an immediate or future indebtedness. The committee's bill holds that it is the former. Although the committee held out against the demand of veterans' organizations, that payment of service certificates, if made now, shall include interest up to 1945, the bill would set back the point from which interest is to be computed to the armistice, in 1918, thus making a considerable concession on this point. An inducement is offered to veterans to continue to hold their service certificates by a compound interest rate which will continue to 1945.

With the Patman bill already passed by the House, and every prospect that the Harrison measure will pass the Senate, the only real obstacle now remaining in the way of bonus legislation is the President's veto. Mr. Roosevelt has heretofore in every public expression emphatically opposed any yielding on the question of cash bonus payments. Mr. Harrison's recent comments however, made after discussions with Mr. Roosevelt at the White House, indicate that the President is now prepared to compromise.

Cash Left From Road Works

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The South Carolina highway department has a cash balance of $4,024,708, of which $2,420,148 is in the highway reimbursement fund, a preliminary audit by L. A. Searson for the benefit of the General Assembly reveals. Gov. Olin D. Johnston submitted the report, which shows an additional sum of $518,528 in closed banks. It further disclosed the department had paid on $16,525,311 in county and district reimbursement obligations it had assumed.

Consolidated System Gives In to New York

(Continued from Page 1)

tion in rates to general consumers, decrease in rates whenever operating taxes decrease and still further reductions as operating expenses decrease or profits increase."

Company Proves Agreeable

Floyd L. Carlisle, chairman of the Consolidated System, obtained a short adjournment of the hearing and after conferring with William L. Ransom, company's counsel, agreed.

"The failure of the Legislature to pass the bill permitting the merger of practically all of the companies of the Consolidated System has, perhaps, made more difficult the inauguration of a profit-sharing plan, but I do not think the obstacles are at all insuperable," Mr. Carlisle said.

"If I interpret what you read correctly, it is a suggestion to present to the commission a profit-sharing plan applicable to the electric business only. We would like to limit the area to the City of New York. If such a plan is within the law as it now exists, the companies will gladly follow the suggestion.

Do Not Burn Bridges

"In view of that suggestion, we will withdraw pending applications, but without prejudice to refile the application if a situation should arise where no progress could be made toward a profit-sharing plan."

The agreement by Mr. Carlisle follows the strongest fight to force electric rate reductions in New York City and Westchester that has ever been waged in this territory.

It was started by Mayor LaGuardia when the Consolidated System increased its rate to the city for power consumed by the municipality. When negotiations between the city and the Consolidated failed to produce an agreement, Mayor LaGuardia announced he would build a city-owned system to supply its electric power needs.

The Federal Government joined the city in a similar move soon afterward, with the result that plans were definitely taken up to build both federal and city-owned power generation plants and distributing systems.

Pressure Brings Cut Offer

The Consolidated saw not only a big decrease in its revenue thus in the offing, but also a direct threat that the city would become a competitor in supplying power for private use.

Under this pressure it agreed to cut its rates by at least 25 per cent to both the federal and city governments without making the cut contingent on either the Federal Government or the city abandoning their plans for government-owned electric power plants. This offer is now under consideration and the chances of its acceptance are regarded as good.

The company's agreement with the Public Service Commission, involving, as it does, progressive rates, is an innovation for consumers of electric power in the New York City metropolitan area.

Public Wins New Jersey Electric Rate Cut Fight

NEWARK, N. J., April 25 (AP)—The New Jersey State Public Utility Commission announced today that it had decided upon a reduction of $5,176,566 in the electric rates of the Public Service Electric & Gas Company.

"The company will be required to submit to the board within five days schedules of rates which effect an allocation of the reduction among all classes of consumers," the commission's statement said, "but not less than 65 per cent of this total reduction shall apply to the domestic consumer class."

The commission's decision marked the end of a two-year fight by electric consumers for lower rates. Thousands of words of testimony were taken at hearings before the commission.

National Academy Elects 14 Savants

WASHINGTON, April 25 (AP)—Fourteen American savants yesterday received the highest scientific honor in the United States—election to the National Academy of Sciences.

Prominent among them was Prof. Harold C. Urey of Columbia University Nobel Prize winner and one of the discoverers of the famous "heavy water," counted as one of the most important scientific advances in many years.

Others chosen at the annual meeting included: Merritt Lyndon Fernald, botanist, Gray Herbarium, Cambridge, Mass.; Ernest Albert Hooton, anthropologist, Harvard University; Jerome Clark Hunsaker, aerodynamics expert, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Walter Samuel Hunter, psychologist, Clark University, Worcester, Mass.; Chester Ray Longwell, geologist, Yale University; John Hasbrouck van Vleck, physicist, Harvard University.

Frank R. Lillie, University of Chicago, was chosen president. Ross G. Harrison, Yale, was re-elected a member of the council.

White Named Director Of Utility Division

Senator Joseph C. White, Jamaica Plain Democrat, today was formally appointed director of the telephone and telegraph division, State Department of Public Utilities. Henry C. Attwill, chairman of the D. P. U. commission, made the appointment.

The Senator has been holding the position temporarily since the retirement of William H. O'Brien. He will receive $3900 a year. His senatorship pays $2000 a year.

'Marble Game' Held Gambling

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—The State Supreme Court has reaffirmed its decisions that the city of Birmingham has the authority to stop the operation of "marble game" machines and to prohibit the staging of "walkathons." Both rulings came on rehearings of original decisions and were decided by one word, "overruled." The Supreme Court termed the "marble games" gambling devices, and in the other case held that a city has the authority to regulate anything that "bears some substantial relation to public health, safety or morals."

Slash of Navy's Ship Plan Looks Like Red Herring

Can Start Work on All 24 Ships Till Money Gives Out, Then Ask More

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 24—The largest peacetime naval budget in American history moved perfunctorily toward early passage in the House today in an atmosphere of almost complete apathy. So certain is its passage without substantial change that members used time allotted them for debate on naval questions to discuss such questions as whether or not the Democratic donkey is what it used to be.

Simultaneously, the Army moved to take advantage of its own record peacetime budget already passed with an announcement that the recruiting of 31,700 more men will begin on July 1. The bill provided $30,000,000 for raising the enlisted personnel of the Army from 118,750 to 165,000 men. Specialized personnel for the technical branches of the service will be selected later to complete the expansion program.

For Coastal Air Bases

A third development along the national defense front was the recommendation of the House Military Affairs Committee that $110,000,000 be spent on a chain of strategic army air bases following the coast line and frontiers from the Atlantic Northeast southwards west and north again to the Pacific Northwest.

Only feature of the huge bill providing $485,443,387 for the naval establishment which stirred general interest was the cut which the House Appropriations Committee made in the navy's request for money to start construction of 24 new ships in the 1936 fiscal year. Instead of the $28,380,000 contemplated in the budget, the committee recommends only half that amount.

Hope to be Prepared

The reason given for this reduction is that another naval disarmament conference "will be held during the present calendar year," and that such action "should challenge in a most effective way the attention of peoples of those nations parties to the present naval limitations agreement."

But the committee goes on to point out that "there is no hazard" in the construction delay and that if "the Administration should elect not to deter the construction of such ships, there is nothing in the bill to hinder that course, which, however, most likely would necessitate the provision of a supplemental appropriation early in the next session."

Cannot Prevent Start

While some uncertainty remained as to the effect on naval construction should the bill be passed in its present form, it appears most likely that the cut in the funds for new ships does not necessarily prevent the Navy from starting work on all the 24 ships for which it asked appropriations.

The bill provides the money for new ships construction. While it is enough only to keep work going on 12 ships for the full year, nothing in the bill would prevent the navy from laying down the keels of all 24 and carrying on construction as long as the money holds out. They could then ask for an additional appropriation as soon as Congress meets again.

In other words the committee's cut does not amount to an effective set-back to the Navy's expansion program if the Administration is determined to push ahead with it. Instead it amounts to a hopeful gesture against armaments which the committee admits, in making it, actually means very little.

Hay Crop Drops 33 Per Cent

According to the United States Department of Agriculture, the country's hay crop in 1934 was about 67 per cent of the average yearly yield.

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Elkskin sport oxford with Dulux red rubber sole. Leather-lined vamp. White with black or tan saddle. Unusual at $5.50.
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Cuba Hopes to Keep Students Out of Political Activities But Interested in Affairs

Move Under Way to Rid University of Havana of Radical Elements—Privately Supported Colleges of American Type Considered

By Monitor Correspondent of Latin-American News

The Cuban Government, according to reliable Washington information, is giving much thought to a program requiring that University of Havana students devote full time to academic studies.

President Mendieta and other individuals interested in university activities hope to devise a plan outlawing student strikes, and preventing unwarranted political disturbances by radical minority groups.

The university has, during normal times, an enrollment of some 8000 students supposedly studying law, medicine and the sciences; but, in many instances, engaging in agitations for or against measures such as tariff rates on sugar exports, educational reforms, etc.

Restricted Freedom

The understanding is that President Mendieta would draw a line between interest for and participation in political and national affairs. It is further understood that while such an order would be a large one, the mandate could be enforced were students permitted freedom of thought, if such thought did not interfere with academic courses.

The university has been closed almost continuously since 1930 when former President Machado clamped martial law upon the island. Under its present method of operation there appears to be small chance of resuming classes until next fall. Meanwhile, a consistent effort is reported being made to rid the university of communistically inclined students.

The Cuban Government has, for several months, entertained the idea of establishing one or more universities patterned after Harvard, Yale and Princeton. For the moment, however, the suggestion has been laid aside because the raising of funds for a private institution would be more or less impossible until Cuba has recovered its economic stability. The one immediate possibility of a private educational center might come through the Jesuit Order, long interested in having a university of its own.

Education in the Cuban Republic is expressly provided for in the Constitution which states that instruction shall be free and laic. Today, elementary work is conducted largely in the four-year rural schools, academic institutes and colegios, regular normal training schools, and special institutions of trade and commerce. All secondary schools, as well as the university, are, it is reported, closed, with the exception of two normal institutions for the training of teachers.

The necessity for closing Cuban schools is deeply resented — not only by President Mendieta but by Col. Fulgencio Batista, head of the Cuban army, and the man responsible for such law and order as the island for the present enjoys. Colonel Batista is known to have little use for the radical student element, and perhaps even less use for the professors who subscribe to their doctrines.

Private School Plan

In a recent interview, this surprisingly efficient officer expressed the thought of abolishing governmental-supported upper schools and establishing private institutions for education. Whether he agrees with the Government's idea that money cannot be forthcoming at the moment for privately conducted schools is not known. But he does believe that through schools nondependent upon government aid, "the malignant influences during the last few years would be removed." Presumably he means that private schools requiring a registration fee for each study and not dependent upon governmental influence would feel free to accept or reject applicants for the various courses.

What plan the Government will adopt during the next few months for the University of Havana is anyone's guess. There is, however, sufficient reason to believe that a temporary plan will be evolved permitting a return to classrooms. The university has in the past served as an institution for "high culture," and it is reasonable to presume that no obstacle will long be allowed to stand in the way.

Whatever may happen to relieve a present unfortunate condition, one striking thought should be kept in mind. Cuba has not heard the last of the student movement; a movement demanding a representative type of government unknown to the Cuban people in their more than 30 years of so-called freedom. Toward such a movement there should be only the utmost sympathy, for it does not include the radical activities of a minority student body. G. H. C.

Floodlight London For King's Jubilee

LONDON, April 25 (AP)—Electricians swarm about London's historic spots making final adjustments in the equipment which will bathe the city in a flood of light during the celebration.

Famous landmarks, freshly scrubbed and made gay by decorations and flowers, will be illumined from dusk to dawn for periods varying from a fortnight to a month, beginning with Accession Day May 6.

The rays of 130 powerful lights will play upon Buckingham Palace and its memorial to Queen Victoria. In St. James's Park across the way 200 gas lamps will bring the illusion of daylight to flower beds, lawns, trees and shrubs, the gardener's cottage and the island bird sanctuary in the pond.

Famous Whitehall will be floodlighted from its one end at Trafalgar Square to its other at the Houses of Parliament, portions of which, including the Tower of Big Ben, also will be illuminated.

Lights likewise have been focused upon the columns of the War Office, the National Gallery, Charing Cross, St. Paul's Cathedral, the Mansion House, the Bank of England, the Royal Exchange, hotels and the headquarters of big commercial firms.

Florida to Expose Gem Robbery 'Higher Ups'

MIAMI, Fla., April 25 (AP)—With two men convicted in the $185,000 jewel robbery case, state authorities promised today that "higher-ups" would be exposed before the case finally is closed.

The next move in a nation-wide campaign J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Department of Justice's Bureau of Investigation, said is being conducted to break up jewel theft rings and rackets is expected to be made in New York.

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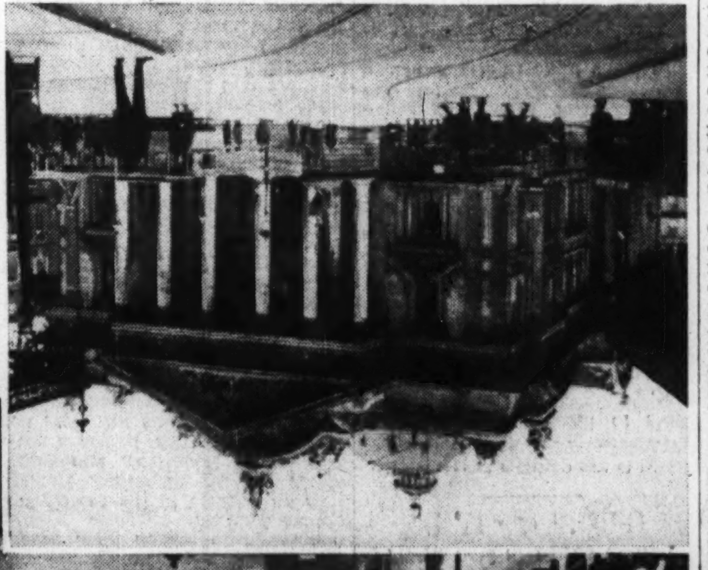
Newest World War Held by Belgians as Economic

Financiers set up big laboratory in Brussels for experimentation on ways and means of ending conflict between nations.



Belgium Is Industrial Center

Upper: Publishers. Above Is View of the Important Harbor of Antwerp, One of the Busiest in Europe; Below Is a View of the Brussels Stock Exchange.

(Continued from Page 1)

own "N. R. A."—National Renovation Administration—program within Belgium itself.

Striking comparisons exist between the present position of Belgium and the situation in the United States early in 1933. Superficially, the Belgians seem to have followed in the furrow plowed by America, although the parallels cannot be carried too far. For example, in Belgium as in the United States it was a banking crisis which brought on the political crisis and led directly to devaluation of the currencies in both cases. Here, however, it was the industrial collapse due to stagnation of world trade, and the "overvaluation" of the Belga in terms of the dollar and pound, rather than agricultural troubles as in America which embarrassed the banks.

Like President Roosevelt, Premier van Zeeland has lowered the gold content of the country's currency without being actually forced to do so by monetary considerations. But Mr. Roosevelt's chief aim was to lighten private indebtedness, while Dr. van Zeeland's is to facilitate exports, which form a dominant part of the Belgian economic system. Both "New Dealers" set up equalization funds with the profits of devaluation, whose purpose is to defend the newly established value of the currency.

To Boost Prices

In Belgium as in America, the price problem is a vital one—but in opposite ways. The NRA has concentrated its greatest efforts on an attempt to raise prices, wholesale and retail. The success of the "N. R."—National Renovation—scheme in Belgium, on the other hand, depends very largely on the Government's ability to prevent an increase in prices, or at least to prevent a sudden sharp rise.

For Belgium, it must be remembered, is what is called a "transformateur" nation: that is, its economic life consists mainly in importing raw materials, transforming them into manufactured articles, and exporting them to other countries.

"We must export at least 85 per cent of our total production if Belgium is to prosper," a leading Brussels industrialist told the writer. At present, exports are only about 60 per cent or less. Production costs are therefore all-important in Belgium; if retail prices and therefore living costs rise too rapidly, then manufacturing costs will mount and offset the advantage offered by the devaluation of the Belga.

Not all Dr. van Zeeland's attention is focused on exports, however. His program includes profound reforms of Belgium's banking system by instituting serious state control; a plan of economic expansion within Belgium by encouraging cheaper credit and reducing taxes on commerce and industry; a vast program of public works to reduce unemployment, and a somewhat vague project of political reform designed to precede more far-reaching social measures.

Youthful Cabinet

Perhaps even more important than the details of his program is the composition of his Cabinet. For Dr. van Zeeland has chosen to carry out his national renovation a group of men significantly young. "The Under-Forty Cabinet," his Ministry is called here in Brussels. The only "old-timers"—such as the former Foreign Minister Paul Hymans and the Socialist leader, Emile Vandervelde—have been given the title of "Minister Without Portfolio." But the key positions are in the hands of younger men. Six of them are professors of political science and economy—in imitation of President Roosevelt's so-called "Brain Trust."

Furthermore, nine of the 15 members of the Cabinet are Socialists, or closely connected with Socialism; and the Government's majority in both the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate is composed pre-eminently of Socialist votes. It is inevitable, therefore, that the Belgian experiment will include some radically socialistic measures, if Dr. van Zeeland is allowed to continue with his program.

So far, at least, the indications are that he will be allowed to go forward. For business has already begun to improve under the stimulus of the devaluated currency. Prices are rising, but so far the vigorous intervention of the Government has prevented their rising very far or very fast. Gold is flowing back into Belgium, and goods are once again flowing out of it into other countries.

The "national renovation" envisaged by Premier van Zeeland appears to have gotten off to a good start. The way is difficult, however, for the obstacles to Belgian recovery are, in general, those in the way of world recovery—which is the reason all eyes are on this little country, momentarily become Europe's economic laboratory.

Was League's Debate On Reich Best Move?

(Continued from Page 1)

tion of the Assembly or of the Council any circumstance whatever affecting international relations which threatens to disturb international peace or the good understanding between nations upon which peace depends.

It will be observed that in this procedure there is no question of sanctions. They are envisaged, in other conditions, in other articles of the Covenant, but for the moment their formulation and application does not arise.

Platonic Condemnation

Hereupon the opponents of unnecessary recourse to the League remark that at the best the Council could only pronounce a sort of Platonic condemnation of Germany. It cannot change the facts. It can only restate them. Now fundamentally those facts have been known for a long time.

They have even been condoned by the powers. It is over two years since France admitted in an official document that Germany was entitled to military equality.

Yet that military equality was merely theoretical. It was surrounded by various conditions—such as security measures which were undefined—and was non-operative. It was likely to be non-operative, in the diplomatic sense, for a long time to come, for neither France nor the other nations showed any disposition to implement it.

In the practical sense, however, Germany set to work at once to form an army, as France and Russia and Czechoslovakia have increased their effectives and their armaments. To make matters worse, it appeared that while, for want of real power, France and its associates did not protest against Germany's arming, and armed themselves, they endeavored to form alliances which would in reality encircle Germany.

As to Treaty Breach

Insistence on the so-called breach of the Versailles Treaty becomes singularly unreal. Treaties should be observed, but when they purport to regulate in perpetuity the internal regime of a particular nation it seems obvious they will only be willingly obeyed as long as there is superior force to impose them.

Unhappily, in the opinion of many people, the assumption of national sovereignty is the foundation of international law. France, Italy, Russia, Great Britain, the United States, and every other nation declares itself the sole judge of its internal affairs. They regard the size of their armies, their preparations for defense, as internal affairs. Now while this conception prevails, it is difficult for impartial observers to see on what ground there can be justified the denial of such sovereignty to Germany, on what ground France may increase its period of military service which is not equally a ground on which Germany can make whatever military laws it pleases for its own citizens. It is difficult to see how nearly 1,000,000 peacetime soldiers in Russia fortify peace, while 500,000 soldiers in Germany are a menace to war.

Reich Claims Rights

Yes, but there is the Treaty, it is urged.

Indeed there is the Treaty, is the reply, but the Treaty was imposed, and no Treaty can override, unless it is truly consented freely, the "natural" rights of sovereignty in internal affairs. Germany, in effect, says that whatever rights France, England and Russia claim, it also claims, in the domestic sphere.

Moreover, was it not promised in the Versailles Treaty that the victorious countries would likewise disarm? They have not done so. After 16 years the Disarmament Conference has achieved nothing. Therefore, Germany protests, the Allies have broken the Treaty, and Germany is released.

Method Too Public?

Further, Germany asserts that it does not, in fact, want to rearm. It merely takes the same rights as others. If the others will now come to an agreement on their own disarmament, then Germany says it will disarm accordingly. It has asserted its equality; and from that point it is prepared to negotiate.

The obvious French reply is that Germany cannot be trusted, and that, in any case, Germany cannot release itself—unilaterally. France insists an accord should have preceded German action. Germany, on the other hand, says that no accord would ever have been reached. It offered to accept 300,000 men, but Louis Barthou bluntly refused. It accepted a period of probation, but this was doubled.

In short, a situation had been reached in which the Gordian knot had to be cut.

The dispute was and is complicated by fears, suspicions, animosities. There is doubtless the possibility of a desire for revenge being kindled. There is certainly apprehension of the consequences of desire.

Nevertheless, the realist view is that it was useless to raise an alarm about what was foreseeable, and virtually inevitable. Quiet negotiations—diplomatic explorations to ascertain what is possible on either side—would be better than the League procedure which was essentially public.

There are occasions in which the public method is excellent and necessary. There are other occasions when it is undesirable. The trouble with the Council meeting in the present conditions is that it simply furnished an opportunity and a world platform for a series of anti-German speeches, which may prevent the rapprochement, the agreement, that judicious persons consider essential to European peace.

Since Germany was not represented, the League itself took on an anti-German aspect.

Besides, it had generally been understood that Germany, on its recovery of equality, would return to the League and the Disarmament Conference. To treat Germany as an accused nation before the League, renders its return more difficult, certainly.

Above all, it is argued, the League could not afford to have repeated failures. These failures do not in the least disprove its utility, for it need not pretend to be uniformly successful.

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New York Relief Defects Laid Mainly to Red Tape

Corsi Also Criticizes Predominance of Social Service Workers—Says Payments Are Inadequate

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 25—Estimating that one in five of the total population of New York City, or 1,400,000 persons, are on relief—and in some sections, as in Harlem, one out of every two persons—Edward Corsi, director of the Home Relief Bureau, today had put in the record of the Aldermanic committee investigating the city's $224,000,000 relief budget emphatic testimony that relief allowances are inadequate. On the other hand, he declared, the professional social service worker attitude and red tape have developed into grave defects of the relief system.

One-time commissioner of immigration at Ellis Island, Mr. Corsi is nationally known for his welfare work, particularly among the foreign born, and his presence before the committee, together with that of Miss Constance L. Ball, bureau personnel chief, did much to clarify the local relief picture. They stressed the following points:

Burdened by Rules

1. That relief administration is cumbered with red tape, both official and theoretic, applying even to the purchase of a five-cent pencil.

2. That it is handled as a sociological, rather than an economical, problem, with the rules of the federal and state relief bureaus encouraging the view that the professional social service workers should predominate in supervisory work and accounting for $12,500,000 in salaries annually. Of this amount, $2,500,000 is paid to social service experts from out of town who were given relief positions while hundreds of New York City business and professional men were kept on the relief rolls and denied jobs.

Investigators Available

Mr. Corsi said his most earnest efforts to put businessmen into administrative posts had been hampered at every turn by the red tape of the federal and state relief organizations and the social service experts in his own bureau. He held that the majority of families on relief were not "problem" families, and that since the main idea of relief was to see that those who need relief got it, plenty of investigators competent for the work were to be found among the 27,000 so-called whitecollar workers on the relief rolls.

3. That the city is feeding 33,284 destitute aliens and that it might be "good business" for the Government to aid in their repatriation, since many had expressed a desire to return home and the cost would not be more than $90 apiece. Mr. Corsi also suggested a federal back-to-the-land movement for destitute families, declaring that thousands would welcome this opportunity, and calling attention to the 15,000 subsistence gardens that his bureau has established in New York City.

Allowances Too Small

4. That the home relief appropriation for food is not only too small for subsistence, but if the recipient uses any of it looking for a job, he is forced to a starvation diet. The allowance ranges from $7.30 a week for a single person. A single man is expected to spend only $2.70 a week on food; a family of three $5.50 and a family of five, $7.70. The rent allowance is so low, Mr. Corsi said, that relief families are compelled to live in the worst type of quarters or stint on food in order to pay rent.

As the committee resumed its public hearings today Oswald W. Knauth, New York City relief co-ordinator, and Alfred H. Schoellkopf, chairman of the State Emergency Relief Administration, were in Washington to confer with Harry L. Hopkins, federal relief administrator, concerning the $1,000,000 cut threatened for New York State relief in May. At least half of the reduction would be borne by New York City, and would mean the lay-off of several thousand men from the work relief rolls with perhaps a further effect on the already inadequate budgets of the home relief division.

British Jobless Promised Extra Jubilee Money

LONDON, April 24 (AP)—Some 740,000 receivers of assistance through unemployment relief are to draw an extra amount in honor of the jubilee celebrations.

Extra jubilee relief to poor law applicants is being made by each local authority. In London, this relief will amount to 2s. to adults and 1s. for each child.

Institutions for the poor, in addition, will serve special fare. Toys and games will be given the children and special "trimmings" to the adults.

Blind people in need will also draw an extra 2s. The poor in hospitals will be given special fare.

Similar arrangements are being made throughout the land. King George himself has given his consent to a project for a series of free theater performances for the poor.

Many of the charitable enterprises connected with the jubilee are of a more long-term character. King George's Jubilee Trust Fund, inaugurated by the Prince of Wales as a national thank offering, is to be made permanent to extend the work of voluntary youth organizations. It has as its first goal a capital sum of £4,000,000.

Other charities will benefit from the spectators who buy seats along various portions of the May 6 processional route to St. Paul's Cathedral.

The Borough Council of Bermondsey voted last night to uphold the decision of Mayor Weightman not to join in the congratulatory ceremonies.

The reason the Mayor gave for his stand was that the expenses for meeting the King "would rob 30 poor crippled children of a week's holiday by the sea."

Women's Age Retards Filipino Registration

MANILA, P. I., April 24 (AP)—Women's suffrage in the Philippines, soon to have its first test at the polls, already has encountered a practical difficulty—the traditional disinclination of women the world over to give their exact age under oath.

Political leaders have been campaigning for several weeks for a large registration of women, with a view to demonstrating that women really desire an opportunity to vote. Early reports, however, showed comparatively few had taken advantage of the right to exercise their suffrage and reticence as to ages was blamed.

Thousands of Filipino women began on April 22 a two-day special registration to become eligible to vote May 14 in a plebiscite on ratification of the Constitution of the new Commonwealth Government.

Under the Commonwealth Constitution the women must muster at least 300,000 votes in a special plebiscite to be held within the first two years of the forthcoming Commonwealth regime in order to retain the voting privilege.

Antilynching Bill Becomes Snagged In Senate Debate

Southern Senators Agree in Principle But Fear Outside Interference

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 25—Two sincere and earnest groups in the Senate today discussed the problem of lynching—"that vile form of collective murder" as branded by President Roosevelt; came to the same conclusion of disgust and horror over the practice, but divided as strongly as men could divide over the wisdom of enacting the Wagner-Costigan antilynching bill at present.

One side argued that the economic weapon proposed in the measure would be as efficacious on a national scale as it has already proved in such States as North and South Carolina, which are already employing it; while on the other side, a Southern group of Senators who individually denounced lynching in strongest terms, protested that federal action at this time would do no good, and might do injury, to the cause which all sought to promote.

This group protested against external interference, while sponsors of the measure attempted to show that acts of mob violence have occurred in various sections.

A full-strength filibuster was promptly launched against the bill thereby complicating an already perplexing legislative situation. It is expected that the bonus bill will take the center of the Senate stage shortly, but will be fairly quickly acted upon. The third attempt to send the Bankhead farm tenant bill back to committee finally succeeded yesterday, 45 to 38, but only on condition that it would be reported back to the Senate again, not later than May 12. The fight then started on Senator Costigan's move to take up the antilynching bill.

Behind the foreground of events the secondary by-play of political developments continued, including a tentative indorsement by Senator Huey P. Long (D) of Louisiana, of Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho for the Presidency, the Detroit meeting of the Coughlin followers, attended by two Senators and three Representatives, and the imminence of the first of a series of Republican regional meetings. The lengthening shadow of the 1936 election is just beginning to cover the legislative scene.

Senator Costigan led the way with an explanation and defense of the antilynching measure. Contrary to most views, his measure does not make lynching a federal crime and provide federal enforcement, he said; its chief purpose is to provide an economic incentive for the law-abiding majority sentiment of a particular community to see that the peace is kept; and to bolster up the courage of wavering local law officers. Senator Costigan constantly asserted that his idea is "reasonable in plan and extremely moderate in terms." So far as he cited any particular lynching episode it was the San José, Calif., mob action of 18 months ago.

The law would subject any county in which mob violence occurs to a fine ranging from $2000 to $10,000, to be paid the injured person or his estate; it would also subject law officers who willfully neglected their duties to certain penalties, with jurisdiction in federal courts.

Although Senator Costigan did not refer to it, in 1922 a similar measure, the Dyer Bill, was passed in the House by 2-to-1 vote, but was killed by a filibuster in the Senate. He said his measure was supported by organizations having total membership of 53,570,000.

In the course of debate it was brought out that lynchings are gradually diminishing, averaging now about 20 a year.

Ethnological Group To Study Primitive Venezuela Goajiros

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 25—A joint expedition to Venezuela to investigate the Goajiros, one of the least known primitive tribes of the world, was started today by the University Museum of the University of Pennsylvania and Columbia, under the leadership of Dr. Vincenzo Petrullo.

Very little is known about the ethnology of the Goajiros, who live in the peninsula of the same name, owned partly by Venezuela and partly by Colombia, although attempts have been made ever since the 16th Century to subjugate them, Dr. Petrullo said.

Although almost nothing is known about their customs or culture, it is known that their women play a major role, largely dominating the tribes or clans, of which there are about 30. In this respect, the women do most of the trading, and when they choose, take an enemy under their protection, thus assuring him of complete immunity from attack by any of the men of the clan. Travelers in their country often seek the co-operation of the women, Dr. Petrulloo said, for this protection.

In addition to Dr. Petrullo, the personelle of the expedition will include Mrs. Gwynneth Browne Harrington, of Boston, Mass., Miss Lydia duPont, of Wilmington, Del., and Lewis Korn of this city, representing the Museum here, who will be assisted by Dr. and Mrs. Paul Kirchoff, representing Columbia University.

The expedition is also being sponsored by the Latin-American Institute, which was recently formed here in response to a demand for an agency to co-ordinate research and to disseminate information on the entire field of Middle and South American ethnology, archaeology, anthropology and linguistics. The forthcoming expedition is the first opportunity of the Institute to carry out actively the purposes of its foundation.

Farm Incomes Rise 35 P. C.

The cash income from North Carolina farms was about $238,000,000 in 1934, representing a gain of 35 per cent over 1933 and 143 per cent over 1932.

Indian Marauders Halt for Jubilee

By the Associated Press

Bombay, April 24

ONE of Punjab's most primitive tribes, as a gesture honoring King George's silver jubilee, has responded to the appeal of British Commissioner C. C. Garbett and solemnly agreed not to steal any cattle during jubilee year. The tribe is notorious throughout the Punjab for its cattle rustling.

Hawaii's Claims To Statehood Are Told by Delegate

Bill in Congress Would Make Islands the 49th Unit in the U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 24—Hawaii wants to become the forty-ninth state.

Samuel Wilder King, delegate in Congress from the islands, outlined in an interview today his reasons why Hawaii's status should be raised from that of a territory to that of a state. He is the author of a bill pending in Congress which would grant statehood to Hawaii.

"Our 380,000 people feel that since their annexation as an integral part of the United States more than 35 years ago, they have amply demonstrated their fitness for statehood," said Mr. King. "We feel that there is no place in the American scheme of government for a large group of people who are permanently barred from statehood.

"Hawaii's claims to statehood are clear. She has more people than had many of our other territories prior to their admission to the Union. Even today she has more population than has either of several states. Financially, she is an asset to the Government, paying into the Federal Treasury in the last 35 years about $150,000,000 more than was required to administer her as a territory.

"She sends great quantities of sugar, pineapples and other produce to the mainland and spends on the mainland practically all the money she receives from it. Moreover, Hawaii is becoming more intimately related to the mainland because of the increasing number of tourists who visit the islands. Tourists now go to Hawaii because, turned back from Europe on account of unfavorable exchange, they find their money worth just as much as on the mainland.

"People on the mainland are prone to forget that Hawaii is an integral part of the United States. Our people are far from being remote or backward. At the crossroads of the Pacific, they are very much alive to what is going on in the world. Their long contact with American culture, their progressive leaders and their own background have brought Hawaii to as high a level of civilization as that in any other part of the Union. No phase of American life is missing in Hawaii and we have besides features that are peculiarly Hawaiian, as for example the absence of unsightly signboards along the roadsides. This condition has been brought about by the refusal of people to patronize establishments which sought to mar the beauty of the scenery with blatant advertisements.

"The adding of a new state to the Union would necessitate a change in the arrangement of the American flag. There would be a new star added. This has been done every time a state has been admitted. The admission of Hawaii would mean that the grouping of 48 stars in six lines of eight stars each would be changed to seven lines of seven stars each."

Farm Tenant Bill Retains Big Fund In Face of Attack

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 24—The sponsors of the Bankhead farm tenant bill fought off one more effort to curtail its far-reaching effect today, and defeated, 39 to 34, an amendment to reduce the bonds to be issued under the measure from $1,000,000,000 to $100,000,000.

Subsequently, numerous minor amendments to the measure were adopted as Senator John H. Bankhead (D) of Alabama, its author, mildly objected but did not make a vigorous contest against them.

Few thought the bill, with its big appropriation, had a chance to pass when first introduced, but it has withstood a succession of efforts to send it back to committee, and observers are taking it more and more seriously. It would provide for a long-term system of federal credit to put farm tenants and share croppers in possession of their land.

A vigorous controversy ensued today as it approached a final vote, under a limitation of debate. Swinging into defense of the measure, Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D) of Arkansas, majority leader, declared the bill is designed for "that class of Americans who most need the aid of their Government in these times of distress."

Girl Scouts Chosen For International Camp

NEW YORK, April 24 (AP)—Mary Guernsey of Wellesley, Mass.; Lora Bond of Knoxville, Tenn., and Katherine Plad of St. Paul, Minn., have been announced as the three Girl Scouts chosen to represent the United States at the 1935 international encampment at Adelboden, Switzerland, next summer.

They will receive Juliette Low awards, established in memory of the founder of the Girl Scouts. Girl Guides from Estonia, Egypt and Denmark will also attend the encampment as winners of awards.

Miss Elaine Clark of Rochester, N. Y., will be in charge of the American delegation, which will sail in the Majestic June 29.

Ontario Pledges Reorganization Of Schools System

Educational Association Meets in Toronto to Consider Teaching Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, April 24—Revised textbooks, closer linking of school and public libraries, establishment of experimental schools and the teaching of appreciation of motion-picture films as well as books, were recommendations made by the Elementary Educational Survey Committee in the report which has been presented to the Minister of Education, Dr. L. J. Simpson, and which are being discussed at the seventy-fourth annual meeting of the Ontario Educational Association in session here, which opened April 22.

In an address to the association today, Duncan McArthur, Deputy Minister of Education, announced that within the next month a government investigation will start for reorganization and refinancing the Ontario school system. The Government's committee will present its findings to the next session of the Ontario Legislature. This will be the basis for new legislation.

Thousands of teachers and others have replied to the questionnaire which was sent out two years ago by the committee of the Ontario Educational Association, asking for suggested changes in the present educational system in Ontario. Many of these changes have been detailed by the committee, whose members include leading educationists of the Province and representatives of the Trustees' Association, the Home and School Federation, Federation of Women Teachers' Association, Men Teachers' Federation, and the Ontario Educational Association, under the chairmanship of T. J. Davis of Toronto.

Criticisms

That the curriculum is overcrowded and yet lacks richness of content was an outstanding criticism of the report, which pointed out that much time is being spent on relatively unimportant work. Nor do the present textbooks and materials satisfy progressive teachers. School and public libraries should come closer together for children's study, thus providing the pupil with a source for the continuation of his studies after he has left school.

Experimental schools, which are not mere laboratories, were recommended by the committee to discover possibilities of child development, both in cities and country.

Revision of the professional training of the teacher was urged so that teachers may be fitted to give the required leadership in new educational methods. Teachers of special subjects such as music and agriculture were recommended for rural schools. Teachers should be given an opportunity to meet parents in congenial social surroundings, and not only when trouble occurs.

Movies Important

Bearing in mind that the motion picture theater is as much part of the community as the school or the church, the committee is of the opinion that children should be taught appreciation of films as well as of books. The success of the experiment in radio broadcasting conducted by the committee was mentioned, and congratulations offered to the department of education for their undertaking broadcasts in school hours.

That the efficiency of rural schools would be increased with a larger unit of administration was another point stressed in the report.

Teachers of primary, secondary and special schools, school trustees, high school principals and members of home and school clubs have arrived for the convention, which in addition to general discussion of the points outlined in the report of the Educational Survey Committee will consider various educational questions, both in the convention as a whole and in the different sections.

Labor Conciliator On Duty in Toledo

TOLEDO, Ohio, April 25 (AP)—The Labor Department took a hand in the controversy between striking workers and officials of the Chevrolet motor plant here today.

With a "peace" meeting scheduled by union workers for tomorrow evening, Secretary of Labor Perkins sent Thomas J. Williams, Labor Department conciliator, to the city to study the situation. The plant is idle and approximately 2300 employees are out of jobs.

Mr. Williams was ordered to Toledo after Miss Perkins had conferred with Francis J. Dillon, American Federation of Labor organizer for the automobile industry.

At the meeting tomorrow night, the strikers will consider a proposed agreement, submitted by the company yesterday. The company offered a general 5 per cent wage increase, but refused to sign a contract.

Conference Called On Canadian Relations

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 24—The first general conference on a survey of Canadian relations which the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace is making has been called to meet at St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y., for the week of June 17 to 22, it was announced by Dr. James T. Shotwell here yesterday. Dr. Shotwell said the survey covers economics, movements of population, political science, the trend of public opinion, international law and history.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler is chairman of the central committee, which has among its members Sir Robert L. Barden, Arthur Meighen, Edward W. Beatty, Frank B. Kellogg, Alanson B. Houghton, John W. Davis, Newton D. Baker and Owen D. Young.

Chemist Decries Alchemy Color In Recovery Plan

Bell Calls on Congress to Remove Obstacles to Business Surge

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 25—The Federal Government is trying to use alchemy to lead the nation back into good times, when good business sense would quickly show the real way to recovery, William B. Bell, president of the American Cyanamide Company, told the American Chemical Society at its meeting here today.

Mr. Bell was one of many speakers to address the various sessions of the society at its eighty-ninth convention, during which practically every phase of chemistry and the chemical and allied industries are being discussed. He held that Congress could "let loose the flood-gates of prosperity within 90 days," since "recovery lies within easy reach."

Obstacles in Way

"Already accumulated demand in the durable goods industries approximates 85 billions of dollars—sufficient when added to the ordinary consumers' demands of the country to re-employ the nine million men now out of employment in industry for from six to eight years," he said. "This re-employment awaits only the removal of the obstacles which have been placed between us and it by too much Government planning and too much Government waste.

"Who is there who does not, once he faces the problem of political planning versus popular choice, realize that there is but one sound basis of industrial planning, and that is the basis upon which the rule of the people operates most directly—the basis of purchase and sale, of profit and loss, with no political interference or domination.

Rule of the People

"Our legislators have their part to play in this picture. That part is to insure the continuance of these referenda, the free play of this rule of the people by a system operating with profit as its first incentive. Freedom of competition, impaired or impossible under many of our codes, must be restored. Elimination of oppressive wages and hours, determined not by some nation-wide plan which ignores the differences in the cost of living and other essential factors, but gauged in the light of actual conditions prevailing in such locality, is all that is needed to prevent sweat-shop conditions.

"Cease attacks upon business that is big, simply because it is big. Make it, big or little, obey the same law. Our conduct should be judged and our dishonesty punished—not because we are five feet tall, or six feet six, but because that conduct is either good or bad . . . Correct the most crying defect in the American political and economic system. Make the administration of justice speedy and certain.

"Make sound banking possible by permitting branch banking in chains of size sufficient to make practicable competent management with adequate diversification of investment.

"Give us a uniform system of Government inspection—not a control by politicians of the credit facilities of the country. Above all, balance the budget and remove the threat of inflation."

Opposes Works Program

Mr Bell was for continuing direct relief of distress "to the extent of our strictly direct relief for the year ending June 30, 1934," which he placed at less than $1,250,000,000—'and no one starved in 1934,'" he said. He was for scrapping the public works program, which he called "the most costly and extravagant form of relief."

An address by Francis P. Garvan, president of the American Chemical Foundation and who was alien property custodian under President Wilson, featured the dinner of the society at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel last night.

Mr. Garvan saw the path of the chemist "stretching out straight and clear and hard" for the next 300 years. He called for American production of every pound of chemicals used in this country and envisaged the time when this would be.

"Don't worry about foreign trade," he said. "National independence will lead to safe and sane foreign trade, and, it is my belief, in a greater volume."

Remote Island Native Visits New York

NEW YORK, April 25 (AP)—Arriving yesterday from Tristan da Cunha, little island in the south Atlantic, Donald Glass, 28, was here for a 24-hour visit. He is working his way to London aboard the world cruising S. S. Empress of Australia.

Tristan da Cunha, which lies between Capetown and Buenos Aires, was described by Dr. E. P. Owen, one of the ship's officers, as a peaceful, primitive community. He went ashore with a party from the Empress of Australia when the ship touched there on March 23. Currency is unknown and the inhabitants subsist chiefly on potatoes and fish.

"The island has no newspaper or radio," Dr. Owen said. "When gifts from the King and Queen arrive, they are given to the missionary, who allots them according to individual need. Illness is almost unheard of. Almost without exception the natives have perfect teeth."

King's Mountain Made Park

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YORK, S. C.—The King's Mountain recreational park, embracing an extensive area around the King's Mountain battleground in northern York, is now a certainty. Word to this effect has been received from Congressman J. P. Richards. "At hearing of the Interior Department," Congressman Richards wired, "the development of King's Mountain battleground area as a submarginal project was finally approved, and authorities inform me that the project is assured."

Lovers of Mark Twain Urged To Aid in Deciding Shrine Site

Sculptor Russell Speaker at Dedication of Museum in Hannibal, Mo., Which Is Formally Opened by Daughter of the Humorist

HANNIBAL, Mo., April 25 (AP)—Lovers of Mark Twain today were asked in a radio address by Walter Russell, New York sculptor, to aid in deciding where a planned monumental shrine to the author shall be erected.

Speaking at dedication ceremonies of a museum containing mementoes of the famous humorist, Mr. Russell, who designed the shrine, said trustees of the Mark Twain Memorial and Youth Foundation were still undecided where to put it.

Hannibal and Hartford

Hannibal, where Twain spent his boyhood, and Hartford, Conn., where he lived later in life, are the principal sites proposed. Mr. Russell said larger cities also have been suggested.

The author's daughter, Mme. Clara Clemens Gabrilowitsch of Detroit, formally dedicated the museum here as part of a year-long celebration of the centennial of her father's birth.

"If only my father could see these demonstrations of admiration and love," she said in her address, which was also broadcast, "he would have to admit at last that he must have been a great man after all. He never felt himself that he had attained to anything extraordinary, and although he found pleasure in the universal appreciation accorded him, he marveled at it as though it were some strange accident."

Filled With Sympathy

Further appraising her father, she said: "He was filled with deep sympathy for the human race . . . keenly conscious of the wide chasm between the highest nobility of man and his contemptible brutalities. He wanted to see the human race uplifted, and offered his aid, offered it chiefly in the form of ridicule—ridicule without the sting of animosity."

"Picking up the story of the life of the author, whose restless, impudent boyhood needs no better museum than the town itself, the building contains more than 1000 mementoes of his career.

A wheel from a river steamboat on which he was the pilot, is among them. It was from the river, where the cry, "Mark Twain," means two fathoms or twelve feet of safe water that Samuel L. Clemens selected the name under which he wrote.

Copies of Papers

Copies of early Hannibal newspapers, on which he was employed recall how the 11-year-old "Sammy" hated school, made his mother promise to send him no more, and found employment as a printer's apprentice.

His literary career that was to lead him to a foremost position among the world's spinners of tales for young and old is amply represented in the collection.

Copies of his first editions, a part of the manuscript of "Joan of Arc," and the original and unpublished manuscript of his translation of "Strewweltpeter," the German "Mother Goose," are among them.

The Guest Book

The cap and gown wore when Oxford University gave him an honorary degree of Doctor of Literature—he said he would have been willing to travel to Mars to get it—hangs in the building.

Nothing, however, gives better evidence of the man and his humorous outlook on life than the guest book from his home at Reading, Conn., where he passed on. In it he wrote the names of two burglars who robbed the house.

A chair he used, the table on which he wrote, the carved Italian bed in which he slept, the orchestrelle, an old-time music box he loved to hear played, are among other relics.

Farmers Declared Ready to Make Trade With Industrialists

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 25—Reiterating his charge against special interests having privileges through legislation which they were instrumental in putting through, Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, holds that the Western farmer will gladly give up the processing tax on industry if Eastern industrialists will give up their tariffs.

High tariffs have given industry a tremendous advantage, while agriculture carries its burdens unassisted, Mr. Wallace told alumni of Brown University at a meeting here last night. The processing tax, he declared, was a farmer's method of getting a share of the centralizing power of the Government, and he warned that there must be an equalization of tariffs, prices and taxes and, indeed, throughout the whole of the economic structure.

Farmers would be glad to produce to the limit and sell their surplus in foreign markets, Mr. Wallace declared, and he asked if eastern industrialists were willing to forgo their tariff benefits in order that this might be done.

"If not, and the industrialists insist on destroying foreign-purchasing power by tariffs," he said, "then the farmer must have his equivalent—the processing tax. The farmer wants to be in on this distribution of business."

While Mr. Wallace was pleading the cause of the farmers, William I. Myers, Governor of the Federal Farm Credit Administration, was telling the Municipal Bond Club of New York that there was striking improvement in the morale of agriculturists throughout the nation and that their outlook was "the best in years."

Mr. Myers, who succeeded Henry Morgenthau, Jr., as governor of the Farm Credit Administration in 1933, stressed the improvement that has occurred generally in agriculture and said that insurance companies were re-entering the farm mortgage field and were taking long-term loans; that local banks were making production loans, and that agencies of the Farm Credit Administration like the Federal Land Bank System, were enabling the farmers to borrow at lower rates of interest "in conformity with the East money conditions."

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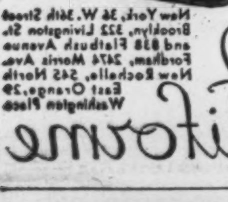

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French Plan New Renaissance Dating From Fourth Centenary Of Calvin's Flight From France

This Year's Celebration Expresses Gratitude of Protestant Churches to Picardy Youth Who Insisted That Bible Is the Inspired Word of God

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

PARIS—The fourth centenary of Jean Calvin now being celebrated here will become the starting point of a Protestant Renaissance in France if the present plan of French evangelical leaders materialize.

In fact, "Calvinistic Renaissance" has already begun, according to M. M. Boegner, president of the "Federation of Protestant Churches of France." Indications of this Protestant revival have already been registered by this Federation, as well as by the "Calvinistic Society," whose president, Auguste Lecerf, recently declared: "It is significant that the celebrations for the fourth centenary of Calvin coincide with a renewed interest in Calvinistic thought throughout the world."

The celebrations in France this year mark the 400th anniversary of the completion by Calvin of his principal work, the "Institution de la Religion Chrétienne." But they also mark the fourth centenary of the Picard reformer's final flight from France. Thus although the "Institution" was not published until 1536, the French felt it advisable to hold their ceremonies this year, leaving Switzerland—Calvin's refuge and adopted land—to commemorate in 1936 the actual publication of the work.

Grim Town in Picardy

Jean Calvin was remarkably young at the time his flight into exile occurred. Less than 26 years before (in July 1509) he was born in the little town of Noyon, the son of Gérard and Jeanne le Franc Cauvin—for this is the original form of the name transformed into Calvin. Having been the birthplace of Jean Calvin is not the only claim to fame of Noyon. Here Charlemagne himself had been crowned King of the Franks in 768, and here another French dynasty began in 987 with the coronation of Hugues, the first Capetian king.

At the beginning of the sixteenth century, Noyon was a rather grim town in Picardy, about 60 miles northeast of Paris. It was eminently medieval in aspect, untouched as yet by the Renaissance and dominated by the somber, massive cathedral which towered solidly above the low roofs of the town.

Almost in the shadow of its tall façade stood the house where Calvin first saw the light of day. This house or the greater part of it, was still standing before the World War, but in 1918 it was destroyed. Recently it has been rebuilt and restored by contributions from Protestants throughout the world, from pictures and engravings of it which had been preserved. Today it constitutes at once a Calvin memorial and a simple church where Protestant services may be held.

Acquired Temperament

Here "Jean Cauvin" lived until the age of 14, when his father sent him to study at the University of Paris. During these boyhood years he undoubtedly acquired much of the traditional "Picard temperament." For Noyon was essentially a part of the "Nation of Picardy" (so it was called in those days), and the Picards reputedly possessed certain definite characteristics. They were fanatically fond of an argument, almost equally enthusiastic for a fight of any kind, tenacious and active; capable of anything, it has been said, except indifference or lukewarmness.

In 1528 Calvin received the grade of "licencié ès arts," which, at that date, meant he was an accomplished Latin scholar. Then came three years' intensive study at law at Orléans and Bourges, for his father had urged him to take up law as a career. In 1531, however, he was back in Paris, happy in an enthusiastic study of Greek and Hebrew. Here, in 1532, when only 23, he published his first book, a profoundly erudite and scholarly essay on Seneca, written in Latin, as almost all books were then.

By this time his constant association with many of the leading intellectual figures of the age, combined with the effects of the writings of Luther and Erasmus, had made of Calvin a Humanist Reformer. But not until 1534 did he definitely break with the church: in May of that year he resigned his formal position as "chapelain" of the Cathedral of Noyon and renounced the income this had brought him since he was 12. Thus the "Protestantism" of Calvin dates from approximately this period.

The first indication in print of this new Protestantism occurred in the spring of 1535, and thus, in a sense, the current celebrations mark the fourth centenary of Calvinistic Protestantism.

Persecution Starts

Late in 1534 persecution of the "Protestant heresy" by both church and state redoubled in severity, and Calvin, whose name had already become associated with the movement even though he had not as yet published a single religious tract, deemed it wiser to desert Paris for the relative safety of the provinces. Early in 1535, even this retreat became precarious, and he finally fled to Basel, in Switzerland, never to return.

It is probable, however, that before he left he had already written for his cousin and fellow Picard, Pierre Robert Olivétan, his "Epître à Tous Amateurs de Jésus Christ" (Letter to All Lovers of Jesus Christ) to serve as the Preface to the New Testament of the Bible, which Olivétan with Calvin's help had translated into French, and which appeared in June, 1535. For Calvin, as he himself makes clear throughout his works, was motivated primarily by the conviction that the Bible, and particularly the New Testament, contained the inspired word of God. His Protestantism was essentially a protest against a priesthood which tended to prevent the people from reading and understanding, themselves, the Scriptures. Thus this first of his religious writings, the preface to Olivétan's Bible, whose fourth centenary falls this year, really sums up the fundamental elements of Calvin's work. It symbolizes the debt which Christianity owes to this youthful Picard who just 400 years ago left Paris, his beloved Picardy and France itself rather than compromise with his conscience.

German Communist Ordered to Leave U. S.

CHICAGO, April 25 (AP)—Federal Judge Charles E. Woodward yesterday held that membership in the Communist Party on the part of an alien constituted a deportable offense, and ordered Frederick Wilhelm Werrman, reputed organizer for the party, to leave the country. The contention of the Government was that the Communist Party advocates the overthrow of the Government.

Werrman, arrested during a demonstration in front of the German Consulate, must leave voluntarily by Saturday or surrender for deportation to Germany at government expense. He said he feared he would be killed if he returned to Germany.

The action was taken under the same provisions that brought charges against the English author, Evelyn John St. Loe Strachey, recently arrested here on a lecture tour, but the Government dropped its case against him when he left for England. Strachey called himself an "intellectual Communist," but denied he was a member of the party.

Aliens on U. S. Relief Estimated at $1,500,000

NEW YORK, April 25 (AP)—The number of aliens on the nation's relief rolls was estimated at 1,500,000 yesterday by Edward Corsi, former New York immigration commissioner.

Mr. Corsi, now director of the city's home relief bureau, made the estimate toward the end of his appearance as a witness before the municipal relief inquiry.

Eight Musicians in Finals; Professionalism the Prize

PHILADELPHIA, April 25 (AP)—Eight young musicians today stand at the portals of professional careers which will open for four of them tomorrow night.

They are finalists in competitions conducted by the National Federation of Music Clubs. The winners in four classes for voice, violin, opera voice and piano, receive $1000 awards and a chance at a professional career.

World Alliance Of Women Lauds League Slave Act

Mrs. Corbett Ashby Again President—Ataturk Invites Leaders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

ISTANBUL, Turkey, April 25—Establishment by the League of Nations of a committee to investigate the question of slavery has caused much satisfaction to the Conference of the International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship, which closed here yesterday.

The value of such a committee, the delegates said, depends largely on support by private individuals. They called upon Alliance auxiliaries to acquaint themselves with the nature of the information supplied by their Governments to the League, to ensure that it shall be "full and frank so that the committee may be enabled to submit recommendations on the basis of full knowledge of conditions in those countries where slavery or quasi-slavery exists."

The conference expressed hope that the committee will include within the scope of its recommendations all customs involving the giving or selling of girls into marriage without their consent, or placing women in a condition of subjection amounting to virtual slavery, in that they are treated as articles of property.

Results of the election of new officers and board members of the Alliance were announced at the final session. Mrs. Margery Corbett Ashby of Britain is again President. Frau Adele Schreiber, late member of the German Reichstag, is Vice-President. Board members are Mme. Latife Bekir of Turkey, Mme. Marie Wolfova of Czechoslovakia, Mrs. Nora Spiller of Britain, Mme. Anne Szelagowska of Poland, Miss Bertha Lutz of Brazil, Mme. Dimitrana Iwanowa of Bulgaria and Miss E. Piepers of Holland.

Today the new officers and board members, with the chief delegate of each country, leave by special train for Ankara, where they will be guests of President Kemal Ataturk on behalf of the Turkish Government.

Post Office Rides the Waves

Wide World

He Sees That Sailors Get Their Mail

A Letter in Every Port, Is the Slogan This Postal Clerk Tries to Make Good for Every Sailor.

With traffic on the Great Lakes open for the season, this floating post office begins its task of sorting mail for the ships that ply the great inland waterways. It collects and delivers mail from boats as they pass through the Detroit River. The post office, being a boat, has a name, the George Becker.

Commission Plans Conscript Labor In Newfoundland

ST. JOHNS, N. F., April 24 (AP)—Labor conscription is the latest proposal of Newfoundland's Commission Government, it was revealed here today.

Public notice of the plan, which would require all able-bodied men between the ages of 18 and 60 in certain areas to work six days annually on Government roads or on some other Government-assigned task, was published here under the signature of Brian Dunfield, Secretary of Justice.

Under the plan, objectors would be permitted to buy immunity at the cost of $2 per day.

Objections to the legislation, according to the notice, must be filed with the Justice Department within 14 days. Then, if it desires, the Commission Government can approve the plan and make it operative immediately.

The Evening Telegram tonight, editorially, said:

"The Telegram regrets it had public notice that conscription of labor is contemplated. It is possible to lead the British people, but they cannot be driven.

"Apart from the fact that the proposal violates cherished principles, it is questionable whether any such system could be applied without causing considerable disorganization among those who are engaged in certain employment. That, however, is a minor matter, compared with the principle involved. It is to be regretted that the proposal was not further considered before it was made public.

"To avoid further harm it is to be hoped that the notice will be promptly withdrawn and the proposal forgotten."

Britain and Reich Exchange Officers For 6 Weeks Term

LONDON, April 25 (AP)—Great Britain and Germany have revived their prewar custom of the exchange of army officers.

Three officers of each country, representing the infantry, cavalry, and artillery branches, will be attached to corresponding units in the other nation's army for six-week courses, effective immediately.

These temporary assignments, which were revealed today, are expected to be followed by further exchanges.

Two British officers already are in Germany, and the first German officer, a Lieutenant von Wick, has arrived at Aldershot, the troop center in England.

Preference in the assignments is being given by both nations to officers who speak the language of the other country.

Ancient Clock Still Runs

A grandfather clock that still runs, although 140 years old, is owned by Mrs. Thomas J. Fleming of Emporia, Kan.

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A DIGEST OF THE DIGEST NO. 11

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Although it is not a business magazine, THE LITERARY DIGEST is, none the less, a magazine of great value for business men and women. From cover to cover, its review of affairs is helpful in forming a sound and progressive viewpoint.

Naturally, as an important part of the news, the field of business is covered in THE DIGEST. Its department of Investment and Finance is a reflective survey of the condition of financial markets as a whole . . a résumé of developments in industry, agriculture, manufacture, and other lines that may affect business trends. For the business man, large or small, who knows the value of sitting back occasionally and taking a long range view of affairs, this department has a definite value.

Here are no recommendations . . no counsel . . sentiment neither "bullish" nor "bearish" . . but comment covering all sides of the business situation. This is but adapting the distinctive policy of the entire magazine, in news of politics, science, art, religion, as well as business. THE DIGEST gathers comments from all sides . . sifts it for the information of greatest value . . and presents it impartially.

Be your interest commercial or professional, in home or at school, you will find THE DIGEST a helpful part of your reading program. Begin with the current copy. You can get it at your news stand to-day.

An extension of "The Spice of Life" Department of The Literary Digest is now being shown on the screens of leading theatres throughout the country.

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THE LITERARY DIGEST
FOR PEOPLE WHO WANT TO DO THEIR OWN THINKING

Yankee Heads Out to Sea For British Seaport

Accompanied by Schooner Atlantic, Famous Yacht Starts Ocean Trip

Denied the privilege of defending the America's Cup in international races on this side of the Atlantic, the racing yacht Yankee of Marblehead, Mass., built at Neponset as a candidate to defend the cup is to meet Endeavour and other famed British big stickers after all! And she left Boston Harbor today for England.

Yankee started from the Army Base at 10 a. m. in tow of the Sadie Ross. Atlantic, which is to serve as her convoy across the ocean, followed her immediately, using her own power. After getting outside the harbor both vessels broke sail and continued alone on their transatlantic trip. They are bound for Gosport, England.

The trip will take from 12 to 19 days, depending upon the wind and sea. When they sailed, the sky was clear. Several hundred people went to the Army Base to witness the sailing, including C. Raymond Hunt, well-known junior skipper of the Eastern Yacht Club; Commodore Harry H. Walker of the Eastern Point Yacht Club, and Harry Bloomfield of the Corinthian Yacht Club.

Given Fine Sendoff

The towboat Luna was chartered by the Eastern Yacht Club and took a large party of friends of those on board the two yachts down the harbor, convoying the yachts well outside. Among those on board were Mr. and Mrs. Charles Francis Adams.

Three airplanes, a fleet of small motorboats, the coast guard patrol boat No. 190 and the fireboat Matthew Boyle, known as engine No. 44, also convoyed the yachts down the harbor, the fireboat giving a water display, as a sendoff for the two yachts.

Frank C. Paine, Boston yacht designer, is sailing the Yankee across the Atlantic, under ketch rig, on a course laid out by Alfred F. Loomis, New York yachting writer and experienced navigator. John Parkinson, Boston yachtsman, is in the afterguard.

Stores for the 22 men in her crew for a three-week voyage were stowed away on Atlantic, Gerard B. Lambert's older racing craft, which in 1905 hung up an ocean sailing record.

Begins Racing June 1

Schedule calls for Yankee to begin her racing contests June 1 in the Royal Harwich Yacht Club regatta on the North Sea. She is to meet Shamrock V, Endeavour, Valsheda, Astra, Candida, and the King's cutter, Britannia, but before then her 165-foot chromium nickel steel mast will be restepped and specially fitted sail will be bent, these having been already shipped to England by steamer.

The voyage to England is considered in yachting circles a sporting gesture by Commodore Lambert in reply to English jibes that challengers have been under a handicap in races on this side of the Atlantic by reason of having to cross the ocean.

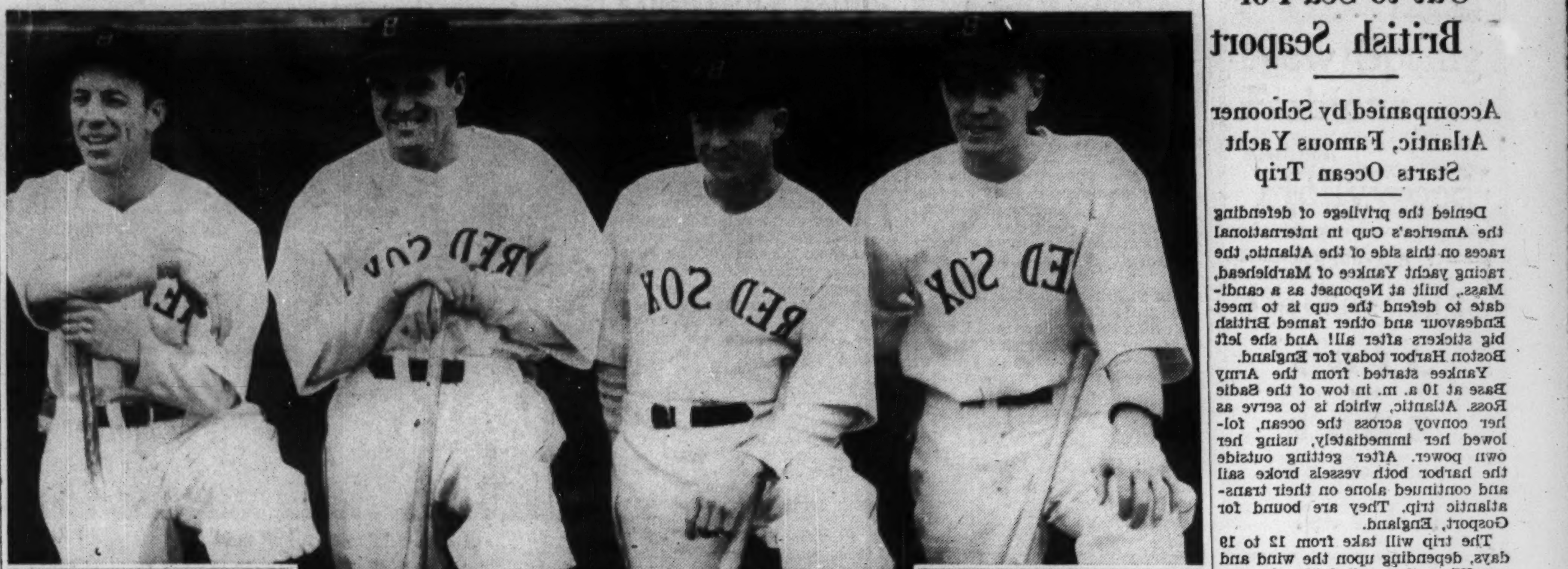
Mr. Lambert, commodore of the Eastern Yacht Club, is to have the wheel during most of the Yankee's races abroad, though Charles Francis Adams is expected to guide the Yankee on some occasions.

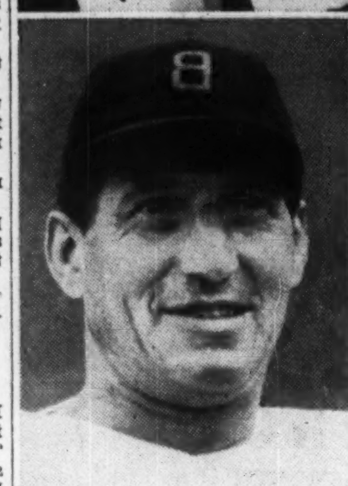
Twenty-Five Years Ago On the Diamond

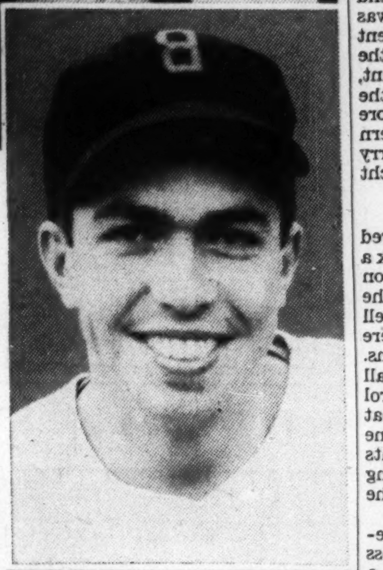
April 25, 1910.

ST. LOUIS knocked Detroit out of first place in the American League by way of a 6-to-5 victory in 12 innings. New York went into the lead by defeating Washington, 5 to 2. Boston out-hit Philadelphia, 12 to 4, but lost the game, 4 to 2. A triple play helped New York beat Brooklyn in the National League.

Hustling Red Sox Have Eye on Pennant







By a Staff Photographer

Upper—Red Sox Infield, Left to Right—Dahlgren, Bishop, Cronin and Werber. Lower Left—Almada, Young Outfielder. Lower Right—Al Schacht, Third-Base Coach, Who Came to Boston From Washington Along With Cronin

Joe Cronin Gives Max Bishop Credit for Spurt of Red Sox

Joe Cronin, who is making quite a success as manager of the Boston Red Sox, sat in his Fenway Park office, watching rain beat against a window pane. This same rain had just forced the postponement of Wednesday's baseball game between the Red Sox and New York Yankees.

"This rain is a bad 'break' for us," Cronin said without taking his eyes off the window. "We had those Yankees on the run and they knew it. Hope we can play tomorrow (Thursday). Dusty Rhodes is ready to pitch. In the second game of the season at New York, Dusty blanked the Yanks for six innings, but went to pieces in the seventh. This time he will do better."

How could Cronin explain the excellent start his team has made in the 1935 American League pennant race?

"Max Bishop and our pitching staff are the answer to that question," continued Cronin.

Credit to Bishop

"This spring, Bishop reported at training camp in midseason condition. He was not the fat, slow Bishop of the year before, but a slim, faster player who knew that the only way he could play second base was to work hard. Well, he is playing second base, so figure it out for yourself. There wasn't a harder or more serious worker in camp. The result—Max is playing the great ball he played for Connie Mack. His hitting and fielding have been responsible for four of our six victories to date. Understand, I am not saying he won these four games, but he was there in the pinch when we needed a hit, or when the opposition threatened to rally, it was Max who would stop the rally with a great play.

"Of course Bishop's showing is only one factor in the team's success. Our pitching has been sensational. Wes Ferrell, Johnny Welch, Henry Johnson and George Walberg have come through swell. Bob Grove will win his share of games. He looked good against Washington. Ostermueller's first two starts against the Yankees, in New York and here in Boston, were not very successful, but he will improve.

"Babe Dahlgren, the 'kid' at first base, is playing good ball. His fielding has been magnificent. During our first trip on the road he hit the ball, but in hard 'luck.'

"Mel Almada, our center fielder, is an improved ball player. Roy Johnson is ready to go back into the outfield, but I hesitate to break up the present combination of Reynolds, Almada and Solters because of the way the team is going.

"Will I predict where the Red Sox will finish? No, sir, I will not! We are out to win every game. We will let you fellows do the predicting."

One man who Cronin neglected to mention and who should be classed among the unsung heroes, is Al Schacht, the third base coach. Schacht came to the Red Sox from Washington, along with Cronin, and adding the coach comedian's name to the roster was one of the smartest moves the Sox management has made. Schacht has brought many a laugh to baseball fans. As a comedian he is a howling success. But under his baseball cap is a wise baseball head, one of the most respected in the game. He is probably the best third base coach Boston has ever had.

The Red Sox have a tight defensive infield. Rick Ferrell is a great catcher. Their outfield isn't the strongest in the league, but it is fair. If their pitching holds up, winning the pennant is not an impossibility.

The American League standing remained unchanged yesterday. In the National League, however, New York took second place and St. Louis dropped to third. Pittsburgh went into a tie with Cincinnati for fourth position.

Hal Schumacher pitched the Giants to victory. He held Boston to three hits and drove in his team's first run with a single. Joe Moore drove in two more with a homer. The final score was 3 to 1. Boston's lone run was Les Mallon's four-bagger.

Rainville Victor In Feature Match

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., April 25—Marcel Rainville of Montreal, champion of Canada, and Wilmer L. Allison Jr. of Austin, Texas, No. 1 player in the United States, advanced to the semifinal round in the fifteenth annual Mason and Dixon tennis championships being played on the courts of the Greenbrier Golf and Country Club. Rainville will play J. Gilbert Hall of South Orange, N. J., fourteenth in the United States ranking list, in one semifinal and Allison will meet Thomas J. Mangan of Washington in the other.

In women's singles, Eleanor Jane Sharp of Pasadena, Calif.; Katharine Winthrop of Ipswich, Mass.; Eunice Dean of San Antonio, Texas, and Mrs. Frederick McBride of Short Hills, N. J., the former Penelope W. Anderson of Richmond, Va., advanced to the semifinal round.

Sporting Around the Hub

SEVEN defending champions have entered the Greater Boston intercollegiate track and field meet, which gets under way tomorrow in the Harvard Stadium. Semifinals and finals will be held Saturday. The returning champions are Capt. J. J. (Jack) Joyce '35, of Boston College, in the 200-meter dash; R. H. (Dick) Ellis '37, of Northeastern, in the 800-meter run; Capt. J. P. (Jack) Scheu '35, of Harvard, in the 1500-meter run; R. S. (Bob) Playfair '36, of Harvard, in the 3000-meter run; John D. Woodberry '35, of Harvard, in the pole vault; James I. Sandler '37, of Northeastern, in the high jump, and Norman L. Cahners '36, of Harvard, in the hammer throw. The meet program will be started at 2:30 p. m. on Friday and at 2 o'clock on Saturday.

Boston University alumni will have a field day at Nickerson Field, Riverside, on Saturday. No admission charge will be made. Baseball, track and football will be the feature events. In baseball, Boston University will play Norwich University of Vermont. It will be the first game for both teams. B. U. has been rained out of three contests, two with Harvard and one with Tufts. Massachusetts State College will meet B. U. in track. The Terriers lost a track meet to Wesleyan University last week. Coach "Pat" Hanley plans an exhibition football game, the first of the spring training season, which will be closed next Tuesday with another regulation gridiron game at the Junior Week Field Day.

Bucky Harris brings his Washington Senators to town tomorrow for a three-game series with the local Red Sox. The Sox and Senators have played three games this season and all have resulted in vic-

'Pro' College Elevens Forecast

Professor Tyson Calls Amateurism In U. S. Sport a Piece of Snobbery

PITTSBURGH, April 25 (AP)—A future in which America's collegiate football teams as a matter of course will be composed of "professional performers, college trained and sponsored" is the frank forecast of Dr. Francis D. Tyson, who classes amateurism as "a piece of snobbery."

Dr. Tyson, economics professor and member of the University of Pittsburgh athletic council, told 1000 physical education teachers last night that frank professionalism should be substituted for the existing athletic "hypocrisy" in the country's colleges.

"Amateurism in sport in the United States is really a piece of snobbery out of place in a democracy," Dr. Tyson said before the American Physical Education Association. "We are dealing with 'cultural lag,' the persistence of outworn notions in a new world. Amateurism is a hangover from the British aristocratic tradition."

He asked if it were not quite inconsistent "to praise students for working their way through college by waiting on fraternity table, which they often do badly, and blame them for earning a little money by playing football, which they do very well?"

"Is it not fair to give scholarships for football as for classical study in an institution which advertises both activities? For probably the latter is better training in the competitive contest of modern life."

Tyson said that Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, said in 1930 that the big institution would "insist upon the

Capt. Biff Jones Takes up Duties At Norman, Okla.

NORMAN, Okla., April 25 (AP)—Capt. Lawrence (Biff) Jones took up his new army assignment as head football coach at the University of Oklahoma yesterday and observed:

"The best poison for wolves (who have nipped the heels of one after another of his predecessors) is a winning team. We'll try to give 'em one."

"We" meant Captain Jones of the army and late of Louisiana State, and assistants, Robert H. (Doc) Erskine of Loyola, New Orleans, and Tom Stidham, Northwestern line coach, who used to play for Checotah (Okla.) High School before he starred at Haskell Institute. Jones introduced them at a press conference.

His blue eyes twinkled when he was reminded that Senator Huey Long, whose attempt to run Louisiana State football caused Jones to leave, once attended "O. U." for a year, studying law.

"Well, he probably accomplished as much as the average man would in three years," Jones commented.

"What about next year's football team?" Jones was asked.

"I can't tell anything about that until I have seen the boys on the field. Those I have met seem to be nice, sizable boys.

"Our first practice session will be next Monday.

"I'll be here until the War Department tells me to leave," he added. "Maybe one year, maybe two, maybe three or four."

Anita Lizana Hailed As 'Second Suzanne'

LONDON, April 25 (AP)—If Mrs. Helen Wills Moody should happen to invade Wimbledon in her reported "comeback campaign" this summer, she may find her biggest stumbling block since the days of Suzanne Lenglen in the person of Anita Lizana, youthful Chilean star from Santiago.

Already hailed as a "second Suzanne," the 20-year-old South American girl swept Katherine E. Stammers, third-ranking British player, off the courts in two smashing sets, 6—4, 6—1, Tuesday, and then went on yesterday to complete her introduction to international tennis by defeating Miss M. Whitmarsh, 6—3, 6—1, to win the Tallyho championship at Birmingham.

Señorita Lizana learned tennis from her father at Santiago and her game, like Lenglen's, depends on machine-like accuracy and clever tactical shots rather than the speed and smashing attack of Mrs. Moody.

Girl Skipper Center Of Interest in Races

HAMILTON, Bermuda, April 25 (AP)—A woman skipper, Elizabeth Hovey of Boston, was the center of interest today in the second of a series of races for six-meter yachts fo. the Prince of Wales Trophy.

In the opening round yesterday she skippered Chandler Hovey's Jill to a one-second victory over the highly favored Bermuda craft, Viking, entered by Eldon and Kenneth Trimmingham and a former winner of the trophy.

Jill got away to a fine start over the 10-mile triangular course and was in the lead all the time except

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Thorpe and the Olympic Prizes

ACCORDING to a report coming from Los Angeles, Jim Thorpe, winner of the decathlon and pentathlon prizes in the Olympic Games at Stockholm in 1912, is going to try to get the trophies back. It will be recalled that Thorpe was given the prizes personally by the King of Sweden and brought them to the United States only to have them taken away from him by the American Olympic Committee and returned to Sweden on the grounds that he had become a professional some years before by taking money for playing in a baseball game or two. That he had broken the amateur rules did not become known to the A. A. U. until 1913 and considerable embarrassment was caused by the incident both to the members of the American Olympic Committee and the A. A. U. There was no question, however, regarding their having acted in good faith and for the best amateur traditions in returning the prizes to Sweden to be given to the men who finished second in the two events.

Wide World
Jim Thorpe

Sympathy for Indian

We doubt very much if Thorpe's appeal will receive any serious attention although there are undoubtedly many who are sorry that the great athlete was deprived of trophies which he won through having violated the amateur rules. Unversed in the ways of amateur affairs at the time he took the money, we have always had a lot of sympathy for Thorpe and, while acknowledging that the A. A. U. and A. O. C. did their duty in acknowledging the breach of amateurism and returning the trophies, we are more inclined to censure those who paid Thorpe to play baseball than to blame the Indian himself. In fact, we sometimes think it most remarkable that Thorpe should have done as well as he did.

The Greatest of Them All

But what a flood of memories the mentioning of Jim Thorpe causes to the persons who followed athletics some 25 years ago. First coming into the picture as a football player at Carlisle Indian School under the skillful handling of Glenn Warner, the Indian rapidly made a name for himself on the college gridiron. This he followed up by playing a fine game of baseball, and then topped it all by winning many prizes in track and field athletics, his most brilliant performances being those at Stockholm in 1912, where he won the honor of being the only athlete in modern times to win both the pentathlon and decathlon. An idea of his superiority over the rest of the Olympic field can be gained by noting that he finished 14 points ahead of Bie of Norway in the pentathlon, and scored 8412.955 points against 7724.495 by Wieslander of Sweden in the decathlon. I am ready to admit that there is a chance for argument as to whether Thorpe, Ernie Nevers of Stanford or Eddie Mahan of Harvard was the greatest all-round football player of all time; but when it comes to the question as to who was the greatest all-round athlete of all time, I am going to back Jim Thorpe for the honor, with the rest of the stars fighting it out for the runnerup position.

A Great Athletic Meet

This week end finds the University of Pennsylvania staging its forty-first annual Relay Carnival, and the Red and Blue is certainly to be congratulated, not only for the splendid meet it runs every year, but for having started such a competition, as it is the father of all outdoor relay meets. There was much speculation as to its becoming a success when Penn held the first one, but it proved popular from the very start, and has grown from a few entries and one or two races to a two-day affair, with some 3000 athletes representing some 500 schools and colleges throughout the East, South and Middle West. Even its most sanguine supporters in the 90's never dreamed of such a success.

Lady Byng Would Give Cup to Frank Boucher

MONTREAL, April 25 (AP)—If Lady Byng has her way, the trophy she awards annually to the cleanest and most gentlemanly player in the National Hockey League will become the permanent possession of Frank Boucher, veteran center of

The Home Forum

The Rookery Is Deserted

FOR some reason, the rooks have gone. Perhaps the town has welled too close, perhaps automobile head-lamps disturb the quiet dark of the elm-tops; perhaps the surrounding pastures are not what once they were for forage, when there were a full hundred nests hooked among the boughs and the morning and evening clamor of the rooks was enough to deafen the stranger. The rookery is deserted. The elms still stand, grouped thickly together, but forming a matted silence. No homing trails, drifting like ash, flap towards the elms on summer evenings. Winter, shredding the rookery trees of their clothing, shows to us the bleakness of those upper terraces where the homes of our great colony are no more than a dozen moldering platforms of loose sticks, disintegrating more and more as gale succeeds gale.

It is like looking upon some forgotten city, a bird Pompeii of ruin and windy decay. And it is good to remember the rookery as it used to be, when every tree bore half a dozen nests; great plaited globes of sticks which, from far below, resembled heavy flies snared in the web of some mighty spider. It is good to remember the rookery as something which was alive, as the village was alive, busy, and full of chatter and dispute.

It stood towards the end of the drive: always you were conscious of it from the house, that skied city of homes with its cawings, its flappings, its immature tumblings, its building, its breaking, its raucous quarreling among the boughs. All winter the rooks would be about it, leaving in the late dawns for the fields, returning at tea-time when we would hear their chorus, look up and say: "Well, they're safely home, anyway." There was not much noise in the winter, often none at all.

In early March we loved the rookery, which tossed and reeled in the earth-smelling winds. No leaves yet to hide it where it clung among the spindly tops, where the business of nest-repairing was under way. All day, such business, such fetching, carrying, shuffling, wing-spreading, croaking up there, such snap of twigs in horny bills, such scatter of untidiness about the heavy boles of the trees. These were the nesting days when the birds paired, nudging one another about the rims of the nests, days when we knew that soon real spring would be there; days when the wind was wet, but warm, over the raw meadows.

There was the annual adventure of mild plunder, the forbidden expedition to the tree-tops. It was by no means everyone who had a rook's egg, personally attained, in his collection. Climbing in the wet nakedness of those upper branches was gruesomely exciting, without even the mattings of leaf and bud to give the illusion of safety. Up there among the squeaking boughs we quixotically faced danger for the sake of the feel of the rough-lined nest under the fingers, for the triumph of routing wings from their own domain, for the thrill of the cautious descent, egg in mouth, to the safety and glory of solid earth.

The farmers favored these ascents of ours, since they detested the rookery. We loved the rookery and detested the farmers' hands who came with shot-guns under their arms, in late April, when the tree tops were clouded in mists of pale green and the nests were already going into their summer hiding of leaf. The young birds were learning to fly then—grotesque, gawky, screeching like flies, they tumbled, floundered, squatted about their nurseries.

But many young birds survived, learned from the headmen of the colony to tell gun from walking-stick, joined in the adult flockings to the fields, found their voices suitably to swell the hoarse symphony of the scavenge; and it was a good thing to watch the classes in the tree tops, to sense somehow that young rooks were not unlike young persons.

Perhaps the rookery was best of all in summer time; best of all when you heard that hoarse tumult in the golden dawns and, looking from under the eaves, saw the leader, followed by his squadron, flap north, south, east or west from the trees, leaving them to the hot silence of the morning. Where did they go? Sometimes, on long walks, we would see flocks of rooks feeding, and think we recognized them as our own; but who could tell? From dawn until evening they went about their mysterious journeyings, perhaps, we thought, losing themselves. It was a warm, reassuring feeling on those summer evenings to see them coming home, hear their voices distant and threadbare, coming closer, closer across the ochre-painted fields: a reassuring sight to see them cloud darkly about the elm-tops, alighting, wing-stretching, foot-shuffling, taking off again, hopping from branch to branch: a reassuring sound that, of the evening clamor rising to crescendo with the last rays of the sun, then muting to silence as the first woolen-winged moths blundered through the twilight.

C. Gordon Glover

A Cameron and His Scottish Glen

WE SAILED on between mountains that were piled up to the sky on either hand. To the north-east, Auchnacarry—the seat of Cameron of Lochell—nestled somewhere among the trees; and since the skipper showed an eager interest in old stories about the glen, I tried to tell him about one of the greatest Camerons of that great clan, Ewen Dubh—the Sir Ewen of the seventeenth century. I described how little patience he had with anyone who was less of a Spartan than himself. One night he was stormbound among the hills, and he ordered his followers to lie down beside him and sleep in the snow. As he was wrapping himself in his plaid, he saw that one of his young relatives had rolled a snow-ball to rest his head on. Leaping to his feet, Sir Ewen kicked the snow-ball aside. "What!" he cried, roused to fury at such degrading effeminacy. "Can't a Cameron sleep without a pillow?" . . .

As I looked at the streams that came splashing down the mountainsides and flowed into the Canal, I remembered the story about a woman who lived here in the days before the Canal was built. One of these hill-burns formed the boundary between Glengarry's land and Lochell's, and at a point above her cottage it could easily be deflected from its course and made to flow either into Loch Lochy or Loch Oich. When the factor came from Glengarry to collect her rent, he found the stream flowing down to the east, which put her outside his boundary; and when the Cameron factor arrived, the water was tumbling down westward towards Loch Lochy. An hour's work with a shovel now and again enabled this adroit old body to live rent-free for years.

When I came to the shore of Loch Oich the smoke of the trawlers hung like a tiny cloud in the distance. Loch Oich is small, about four miles long, and it is one of the loveliest inland lochs I have ever seen. The wind had fallen, and the water was like a glittering sheet of mica between the mountains.

I found it a little difficult to adjust myself to the scenery in the Great Glen. In the west country, among the grey jagged mountains, I had felt almost all the time that I was alone—indescribably alone—in the heart of a desolate and fairy-haunted land. But in the Great Glen, the high hills are softly rounded, and there are many young plantations of trees that keep reminding you of the handiwork of man. Compared with Moidart and Arisaig, the Great Glen has a well-manicured look. In the West, the sight of a cottage in a corrie had made me blink, as though it were a miraculous thing to see there a wisp of smoke and signs of life. But here, although few houses can be picked out on the hillsides, I did not gaze upon any of them with surprise: it seemed natural that folk should live in this more homely place.—Augustus Muir, in "Scotland's Road of Romance." (London: Methuen.)

The Ring

Star-blue burn your depths and pulse with fire
of the changing rays; your sparkles half expire
under the sun, and under the slightest motion are kindled higher.
Not with the count of hundred facets are your changes told
but subtle and myriad flashes prismically unfold
blue broken light on fire in narrow rim of gold.

M. H. Constable

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Old Jacobs House in Norwell, Massachusetts: A New England Sketch by Howard S. Andros

THERE are many relics of the days of the settlers in Massachusetts. Old houses have borne up well under the erratic weather conditions. The houses are still installed with furnishings which were more useful than decorative, for they were constructed in accordance with economy and practicality. It is curious how, two centuries later, they still serve builders with ideas suitable to modern living, despite the many innovations since invented. There are qualities inherent, however, in the old homesteads which time alone can bestow. The brick and boards become weathered, vines veil the walls, surrounding trees grow large and shed shadow.

"Old Jacobs House" in Norwell, Massachusetts, is a good example. Here we may see a portrait of it, drawn with pen-and-ink by a young Boston artist, Howard Andros. "Old Jacobs House" is one of a series of pen drawing portraits which he has done of the residences of the colonial ancestors. In all his depictions he has succeeded in conveying that charming quality of age, that sense of timelessness which buildings, constructed in harmony with their environment, acquire.

The line is the instrument of expression, which is varied in accordance with need. The grass consists of clusters of straight lines; the foliage is a mesh of loops. Construction in the house itself is indicated by use of the horizontal and vertical. Where the light falls, there is no line at all. The paper itself provides the design. No artist who depicts subject matter of New England can fail to note a domestic atmosphere. How differently an Englishman or a Frenchman would portray similar native subjects.

In the Hands of the Van-Lords

THERE were two of them, tall men and dignified, each with a note-book. They left their hats in the hall, but wore their overcoats all the time they were in the flat, and this gave them, not merely physical extension, but also moral preponderance. Their business was to get people out of houses, not to sit down in rooms and talk. They talked very little: they moved very slowly. Like the Hound of Heaven, they made unhurrying chace with unperturbed pace. As they went from room to room gravely, politely, inexorably, I felt as though I were trotting beside them, a flimsy amateur, an unnecessary Z: the owner of trifles; an object which, as it could not be put into a van and did not require to have a special crate prepared for it, might just as well not have been there at all. The "Young Visiter" had named my state—it was completely mere. . . .

Nothing is more comfortable when upheaval is in process than the presence of an expert: and here were two—one with all the experience of the only Pickford behind him, the other armed with authority over the Chief Goods Manager's Office at Paddington. The card he gave me had his own private extension number on it.

"Ring me up if you need any assistance or information," he said.

We passed from room to room. I showed them the glass and china closets: I showed them my books.

Glass and china were as the breath of life to them. They had always prided themselves on removing far more extensive and costly collections of these goods, unbroken. Books were a different matter. The Pickford van-lord frankly did not care for them: they could not be cracked or broken, and therefore were no occasion for taking credit; all they did was to fill cases and be heavy. Extra small cases for books. He cast an eye along my shelves. He took it that I had some sort of system in what he was polite enough to call my library, though most of it was housed in the dining-room. I murmured something about classification according to subject, and first editions and special bindings. The van-lord made notes as I spoke. But I do not think he put down what I said, only what he thought, which was probably far more to the point. It was with reference to books that he made his only disparaging remark:

"There are more books here than usually go to so small a flat."

I agreed. There were enough books to fill a house, which was partly why I was taking one.—Naomi Royde-Smith, in "Van Lords." (London: Barker.)

Question

Would you choose
The formal garden
With lilac hedges
And vistas of velvet lawn
And marble fountain,
Shining pool and
Marble bench o'er-topped
By drooping willow;
Massed color in trim beds,
And stately garden house
Festooned with wisteria
And guarded by strutting peacock?
Or,
The wood's garden,
The wild garden,
Tumbling over itself
With pale Jacks, and violets—
Blue and gold, and
Baby ferns, tucked
Within sheltering gnarled roots!
And mossy mounds, starred
With Trillium and Crane's bill;
And patches of lavender sunlight,
(No, it's wild Phlox,
In the flickering light)—
And fire-flies and flapping owls,
At twilight, and furry rabbits,
Bobbing ahead up the path.

Which would you choose?

Jean M. Snyder

The Message of Leicester Square

THE grayness of April was casting its cloud shadows over the city of London. A stream of massive red buses was filing down the Haymarket. Leicester Square Gardens, still asleep in the somber dullness of morning, threw open its nine o'clock gates and allowed a few city dwellers to find rest on its friendly seats.

A column, rising from the fountain waters in the center of the square, bore the message that "The enclosure was purchased, laid out, and decorated as a garden by Albert Grant Esq., M. P., 1874, to be preserved forever for the free use and enjoyment of the public." Already over half a century has elapsed since the grant was made available to Londoners; and, during that time, it has been visited, talked about, sung about, written about, and photographed by many millions of people.

Around the fountain, hungry-lipped, thirsty-eyed dolphins lie facing downward toward the wide-brimmed basin. Neatly encircling the stonework is a broad plot of crocuses, not yet opened. Hundreds of stiff stalks, each holding a crisp, green head high above the ground are waiting for the final call of spring before bursting into bloom. Light emerald lawns contrast keenly with the black bare trunks and branches of the plane trees. Scattered like a pattern of lace over the form and limbs of the park trees is a veil of fluffy yellow buds just opening their outer coverings. There is almost the effect of snowflakes falling through wintry boughs, but the spring stir in the air soon dissipates such an illusion. Urchin sparrows, struggling with crusts of bread on the grass, twitter and chirrup their happy roundelays, bursting every now and again into rapid flight.

At each corner of the small square park stands a bust. Shades of Hunter, Hogarth, Reynolds, and Newton; while the center column bears the weight of a sculptured Shakespeare. With legs crossed in an attitude signifying total absence of the body's presence, Shakespeare pensively leans his chin on one hand while holding a scroll in the other. The scroll sets forth a splendid fact, giving to those passers-by who have eyes to see and ears to hear, an enlightening message to contemplate:

"There is no darkness but ignorance."

As the twilight matures into night, a bell gives the warning to depart. So, bearing with us the truth of Shakespeare's words, we pass into the bustling thoroughfare of Coventry Street, and lose ourselves in the whirling mass of Piccadilly Circus traffic.

N. P.

"La sua vita"

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

SAREBBE difficile di trovare una dichiarazione che biasima la materialità più esplicitamente delle parole di Cristo Gesù: "Non é dall'abbondanza de' beni che uno possiede, ch'egli ha la sua vita" (Luca 12:15). "La sua vita"! Che vi é di più prezioso della propria vita? Che cosa é più importante per gli esseri umani che non l'acquistare una sempre più pura ed alta comprensione della Vita, Dio, e dell'inestimabile valore della vera vita? Quanto é futile stimare il valore di un uomo per mezzo di un senso materiale della vita, o di possessi materiali, come se la materia potesse costituire una parte qualsiasi del suo vero essere! Il grande espositore originale del Cristianesimo dimostró con parole ed azioni che egli possedeva una comprensione vivente di queste veritá vitali, una comprensione cosí completa e penetrante che la sua illustrazione dell'attualitá, spiritualitá ed eternitá dell'uomo fatto all'immagine e somiglianza di Dio—della Vita, Veritá ed Amore—é ancora, e sará sempre, la base e l'affermazione della vera religione, e la meta che tutti devono finalmente raggiungere.

Tolta la maschera dalla materialitá, che vanagloriosamente assume che in complesso la propria vita scorre attraverso processi fisici, che cominciano e finiscono nella materia, Gesú asserí: "Il ladro non viene se non per rubare e ammazzare e distruggere; io son venuto perché abbian la vita e l'abbiano ad esuberanza" (Giovanni 10:10). Quale preliminare e concomitante della sua missione Cristica per inaugurare il giorno dello Spirito, Gesú deve aprire gli occhi degli uomini alla perniciosa tendenza delle credenze religiose che considerano la materia come mezzo col quale Dio esprime il Suo intento creativo. Tali sistemi la Guida condannó quali emanazioni del maligno unico, il senso materiale, che egli bolló quale ladro ed omicida, condannato all'oblio per la venuta di Cristo, che porta la luce della comprensione spirituale all'umana coscienza.

In armonia cogli insegnamenti di Cristo Gesú, Mary Baker Eddy, commentando il mito che sta alla radice dell'errato senso della vita nella materia, scrive in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (pag. 539): "Questo falso senso dell'esistenza é fratricida. Nelle parole di Gesú, esso (il male, il diavolo) é 'omicida fin dal principio'. L'errore incomincia col considerare la vita quale separata dallo Spirito, distruggendo cosí le basi dell'immortalitá, come se la vita e l'immortalitá fossero cosa che la materia puó tanto dare che togliere". É chiaro che se fosse possibile per l'uomo di essere racchiuso nella materia—un elemento irreale che Dio, Spirito, non poteva creare—questo significherebbe la separazione dell'uomo da Dio, dalla Vita, Veritá e Amore. E la credenza che l'uomo é mortale e materiale separa gli uomini ed eccita il fratello a contendere contro il fratello. La Scienza Cristiana dischiude la completa impotenza del male a danneggiare o ad assalire le basi dell'immortalitá dell'uomo, a creare o a distruggere, ad unire o a separare—ad avere qualsiasi azione o manifestazione sull'uomo vero.

Se accettiamo una qualsiasi delle innumerevoli false credenze che pretenderebbero guastare le basi dell'immacolato, impeccabile ed immortale essere spirituale dell'uomo, se ammettiamo che qualsiasi apparenza del male, per quanto forte domandi l'ingresso alla nostra coscienza, può avere anche soltanto l'apparenza della realtá, possiamo ben farci la domanda (ibid.): "Quale può essere la norma del bene, dello Spirito, della Vita o della Veritá, se producono i loro opposti, come il male, la materia, l'errore e la morte?" E possiamo ben ponderare il lieto significato dell'indubitabile risposta di Mrs. Eddy: "Dio non potrebbe mai impartire un elemento di male, e l'uomo non possiede nulla che non abbia ottenuto da Dio". L'ovvia veritá che il creatore tutto buono "non potrebbe mai impartire un elemento di male" garantisce l'immutabile validitá della "norma del bene", cancella l'attualitá fittizia del maligno e da agli uomini il potere di scacciarlo dalla propria coscienza quale irreale, perché alieno alla vera natura dell'uomo. Poiché l'uomo "non possiede nulla che non abbia ottenuto da Dio", manifestamente gli é impossibile di aggiungere a sé stesso cosa che non gli appartenga a causa della sua inalienabile possessione dell'essere simile a Dio. A misura che questi fatti sono compresi e vissuti, gli uomini cesseranno di essere i gonzi della contesa e della guerra, o di temere di essere privati del bene necessario.

Per produrre l'eliminazione del male dalla coscienza umana, la Scienza Cristiana provvede il cercatore coll'arma della comprensione spirituale, ottenuta per mezzo di un devoto studio della Bibbia e degli scritti della Scopritrice e Fondatrice della Scienza Cristiana. Nel suo metodo di trattare condizioni erronee, la Scienza Cristiana segue l'esempio della Guida, che non mancó mai di biasimare la fallace pretesa dell'errore, quale un passo verso la sua distruzione, ed in seguito di procedere alla guarigione per mezzo della sua chiara constatazione dell'unitá indivisibile dell'uomo e dell'eterna Vita ed Amore.

Che l'innalzamento dell'esistenza al livello spirituale richiesto dal Maestro sia pratico, la Scienza Cristiana lo prova coi suoi frutti, osservando una più grande utilitá, una pace più profonda, desideri più puri, mete più sacre, felicitá e salute più durevoli. Ogni essere umano può entrare nella vita più abbondante preconizzata da Cristo Gesú, poiché tutti possono accettare il fatto perfetto che (Science and Health, pag. 203) "Dio solo é la vita dell'uomo".

Per informazioni sulle pubblicazioni in lingua italiana concernenti la Scienza Cristiana rivolgersi per inscritto a questo indirizzo: "Societá Editrice della Scienza Cristiana" (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

"A man's life"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT WOULD be difficult to find a statement which more pointedly rebukes materiality than Christ Jesus' words, "A man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth" (Luke 12:15). "A man's life"! What is more precious is there than one's life? What is more momentous to human beings than the gaining of an ever purer and higher understanding of Life, God, and of the priceless value of real life! How futile is the attempt to gauge a man's worth by a material sense of life, or by material possessions, as if matter could form any part of man's existence! Christianity's original and great expounder proved by word and deed that he possessed a living understanding of these vital truths, an understanding so complete and far-reaching that his exemplification of the actuality, spirituality, and eternality of man in the image and likeness of God—of Life, Truth, and Love—still is, and ever will be, the basis and predicate of true religion, and the goal to which all must finally attain.

Removing the mask from materiality, which boastfully takes it for granted that the sum of one's life runs through physical processes, beginning and ending in matter, Jesus averred, "The thief cometh not, but for to steal, and to kill, and to destroy: I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly" (John 10:10). As a preliminary and concomitant of his Christly mission to usher in the day of Spirit, Jesus must needs open men's eyes to the pernicious tendency of religious beliefs that consider matter as the medium through which God expresses His creative intent. Such systems the Way-shower decried as emanations of the one evil, material sense, which he branded as a thief and murderer, condemned to oblivion by the coming of Christ, which brings the light of spiritual understanding to human consciousness.

Consonant with Christ Jesus' teachings, Mary Baker Eddy, in commenting on the myth lying at the root of the erroneous sense of life in matter, writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 539): "This false sense of existence is fratricidal. In the words of Jesus, it (evil, devil) is 'a murderer from the beginning.' Error begins by reckoning life as separate from Spirit, thus sapping the foundations of immortality, as if life and immortality were something which matter can both give and take away." Clearly, if it were possible for man to be confined in matter—an unreal element which God, Spirit, could not create—this would mean man's separation from God, from Life, Truth, and Love. And belief that man is mortal and material separates men and sets brother at strife against brother. Christian Science uncovers the utter impotence of evil to impair or to impugn the foundations of man's immortality, to create or to destroy, to unite or to disunite—to have any action or manifestation whatsoever on the real man.

If we entertain any of the countless false beliefs that would claim to sap the foundations of man's unmarred, sinless, and deathless spiritual being, if we admit that any appearance of evil, however loudly clamoring for admission to our consciousness, can have even a semblance of reality, we may well ask ourselves the question (ibid.), "What can be the standard of good, of Spirit, of Life, or of Truth, if they produce their opposites, such as evil, matter, error, and death?" And we may well ponder the glad significance of Mrs. Eddy's indubitable reply, "God could never impart an element of evil, and man possesses nothing which he has not derived from God." The truism that the all-good creator "could never impart an element of evil" vouchsafes the changeless validity of "the standard of good," obliterates evil's fictitious actuality, and empowers men to cast it out of their consciousness as unreal, because foreign to man's true nature. Since man "possesses nothing which he has not derived from God," it is manifestly impossible for him to add to himself aught that does not belong to him by reason of his inalienable possession of Godlike being. In the measure in which these facts are understood and lived, men will cease to serve as the dupes of strife and war, or to fear that they may be dispossessed of needful good.

To accomplish the erasion of evil from human consciousness, Christian Science provides the seeker with the weapon of spiritual understanding, gained through the prayerful study of the Bible and the writings of the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. In its method of dealing with erroneous conditions, Christian Science follows the example of the Way-shower, who never failed to rebuke error's delusive claim as a step toward its destruction, and then to proceed to heal by his clear realization of man's indivisible oneness with eternal Life and Love.

That the elevation of existence to the spiritual level exacted by the Master is practical, Christian Science proves by its fruits, witnessing a wider usefulness, a deeper peace, purer desires, holier aims, a more enduring happiness and health. Each human being may enter upon the more abundant life harbingered by Christ Jesus, for all can accept the consummate fact that (Science and Health, p. 203) "God alone is man's life."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian]

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Need for Peace With Security in Age Increases

In the past two decades in the United States the number of persons over 65 years old has more than doubled while the number of available jobs has dwindled—Many work who would gladly retire if able.

(Continued from Page 1)

of business by at least 25 per cent, they put forward their proposal more as a prosperity plan than a pension plan, and would finance the payments by a 2 per cent tax on all transactions, which their statisticians concede would increase the cost of living by 10 or 12 per cent.

Proponents of the radical labor groups' Lundeen bill, another alternative, would pay old-age pensions as well as unemployment insurance at the prevailing wage rate, and employ "soak-the-rich" taxes to pay the bill if possible.

Call Federal Plan a Sop

Compared to these, the Roosevelt Administration's economic security measure is lambasted by critics as a sop and a palliative and a piece of political pussyfooting.

It appears liberal, even advanced, only when considered in comparison with the Dill-Connery bill whose passage in the Senate last year was acclaimed as a triumph and with the pension payments now prevailing under state systems.

Where the Dill-Connery bill carried an appropriation of $10,000,000, the Wagner-Lewis-Doughton measure would start off with $50,000,000. And instead of paying only one third of the amount of the pension it would aid the states to the extent of half the pension up to $15 a month—or a total pension of $30 a month, which the state might still increase if it wished.

Leaders Fear Extremists

One of the phenomena of the current legislative campaign is the intense feeling with which the long-recognized leaders in the old-age security movement regard the Townsend plan and to a less extent, the Lundeen bill.

These veteran students and workers on the subject look at the $16.50 average pension which is being paid only in parts of 28 American states today and opine that federal aid for pensions everywhere up to around $30 a month would be a gain well worth making.

And they fear lest extremism throw into discredit the structure which they, painstakingly and with great effort, have raised.

Abraham Epstein, executive secretary of the American Association for Social Security and one of the leading authors of studies in this field, urged in the committee hearings that old-age pensions be considered purely from a point of view of giving security to the aged and not as a cog in promoting an economic panacea.

He declared from his experience of 20 years with thousands of old people in America that the provision in the Administration bill is ample for security.

George Nordlin, member of the advisory council to the security committee and chairman of the board of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, which has promoted state old-age pensions for 14 years, said of the Townsend plan:

Cruelty to Aged

"I think it is the cruelest suggestion that has ever been made to the old people of this country. We have thousands of old people spending their time trying to figure out how they are going to spend $200 a month. And they are never going to get it. Because the plan is absolutely unworkable and fantastic."

Mr. Epstein further pleaded with Congress, "Start mildly, start modestly. I would rather start softly but soundly. Give us first this pension of $15 a month. Do not rush us to $25, and when that money is wasted, have another Congress come along and rip the whole system out. You will have time enough to make increases a year from now. I appeal to you, do not ruin this legislation by overdoing it at first and undertaking things that you cannot possibly do."

Lowering Pension Age

Apart from the amount of payments, another direction in which congressional efforts are being made to liberalize the pension proposals is that of lowering the minimum age at which they may be paid.

As the bill stands, the Federal Government would give aid in the payment of pensions to any above 65 years of age, though allowing the states to impose a minimum age qualification of 70 years if they wish until the beginning of 1940, when the systems must be thrown open to all above 65.

There are, according to the 1930 census, 6,635,000 persons in the United States over the age of 65. To reduce the qualifying age to 60 years would be to make 10,385,000 potentially eligible, and to reduce it to 55 years would be to take in more than twice as many as in the "65-and-over" group.

Slow Demand Expected

Edwin E. Witte, executive director of the President's Committee on Economic Security, estimates though that at the outset less than 1,000,000 of the more than 6,000,000 over 65 would apply and qualify for pensions. He believes the number would not be greater than the 180,000 now on state pensions plus the approximately 735,000 of that age on relief rolls.

This emphasizes the difference between old-age pensions and old-age insurance. Both are proposed in the economic security bill. Pensions, according to the general practice among nations having this provision for old age, are paid only on a basis of need—in other words, a "means test" excluding anyone who has more than a stated minimum of property or income.

This property qualification is left to the states to determine. In most cases at present it is about $300 annual income and $2000 or $3000 in property.

Only the pensions section would come into immediate operation as to payments. Looking toward the future, however, the security planners urge contributory old-age insurance under which the worker and his employer would build up Government reserves for the payment of retirement annuity.

This the worker would receive not merely as a beneficence in case of destitution, but as an earned and saved fund and as a matter of right whatever his other resources.

Problems of Management

The accumulation and management of this fund, however, involves problems which loom large athwart the path of this insurance section of the security bill in its course through Congress. Originally, the bill proposed to start off gradually with a tax which, on employers and employees together would have amounted to only 1 per cent of pay rolls during the first five years and increased by 1 per cent every five years to a maximum rate of 5 per cent after 20 years.

Even at this schedule, Mr. Witte explained that the reserves would mount to the huge figure of $75,000,000,000 at their expected peak in 1980. This is more than twice the amount of the federal debt in which they are supposed to be invested.

One Way to Ease Reserves

To avoid such reserves he, and the President's committee, recommended that the Government use part of the early years' collections to fill out the annuities of short-term contributors who would not otherwise receive enough to make a reasonable pension. Thus, the plan would bridge over from pensions to insurance, and the reserve would not go higher than $15,300,000,000, it was calculated.

But the Ways and Means Committee, under the urging of Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, proposed both to increase and to hasten the rate of tax. Its draft would start the tax at 2 per cent and raise it within 12 years to 6 per cent.

How Reserves Would Pile Up

With this, it estimated that the reserves would rise to nearly $33,000,000,000 in 1970, and remarked as a purported advantage that the fund would thus be able to buy and withdraw from the market all the outstanding federal tax-exempt bonds, assuming the national debt then to be slightly above what it is now.

The desirability of having this power in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury is subject to debate, however, and so is the wisdom of laying a tax burden thus more rapidly upon business and industry in the midst of its efforts at recovery.

Constitutionality Questioned

Moreover, the Republican minority of the Ways and Means Committee challenges the constitutionality of the whole tax provision for this purpose of paying old-age insurance as distinct from old-age pensions.

Eventually, though, the report of the President's committee insists it will be found that, "The satisfactory way of providing for the old age of those now young is a contributory system of old-age annuities. This will enable younger workers, with matching contributions from their employers, to build up a more adequate old-age protection than it is possible to achieve with noncontributory pensions based upon a means test."

Secure

Publishers' Photo Service

Drive to Oust Plutocrats Begun By Radio Priest

Throng Attends Rally of National Union for Social Justice

DETROIT, April 25 (AP)—The National Union for Social Justice, turned into a political force at a mammoth rally directed by the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin here last night, faced the Middle West and East today, promising to drive the "plutocrats" out of public office.

Chicago, New York and Philadelphia are under tentative consideration by the radio priest and his associates as the next battle grounds in the organization of state units.

Flanked by two Senators and four Representatives from Washington, the Detroit priest pushed his national union to the front as a definite political weapon last night. The Olympia Stadium, filled to near capacity by 15,382 persons, set up salvos of applause for him and his fellow speakers.

Cheers Meet Attacks

Aiding the Detroit priest in his first of 12 state rallies were Senators Gerald P. Nye of North Dakota and Elmer Thomas of Oklahoma and Representatives William R. Connery Jr., of Massachusetts, Martin L. Sweeney of Ohio, Thomas O'Malley of Wisconsin and William Lemke of North Dakota.

Thunderous cheers greeted caustic attacks on profit-makers and international bankers. Every disavowal of standpat partyism likewise was cheered.

As to the purpose of the national union in the field of American political affairs the Rev. Mr. Coughlin said in his prepared text:

"It is not our desire to form a political party, but it is our intention to drive out of public life the men who have promised us redress, who have preached to us the philosophy of social justice and, then, who have broken their promises, practice the philosophy of plutocracy."

Farmers and Laborers

In another phase of his prepared statement which he issued for publication, he said.

"The laborer shall not forget the defeat of the McCarran amendment. . . .

"The farmer will not forget the agricultural plank in the Democratic platform espoused at Chicago in 1932. That policy promised 'tariff protection, the same protection that industry has today.' . . . when the Cabinet was established at Washington a Republican by the name of Wallace was made Secretary of Agriculture and the Democratic promises were forgotten."

Outline of Policies

The purposes of the National Union for Social Justice, outlined in its articles of incorporation in this way:

"To extend the knowledge of American principles and ideals and to reduce these principles and ideals to practice:

"To uphold and defend the right of private ownership of property within the United States but always subordinate to the inalienable supremacy of human rights;

"To protect the masses of the people within the United States against the greed and domination of and exploitation by powerful vested interests;

"To promote the common welfare by securing for all of the people within the United States, irrespective of race, creed or station in life, genuine application of the principles of social justice;

"To do any and all lawful things in furtherance of the above objects and purposes."

State Antiquarians Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The South Carolina Historical Association, at its fifth annual convention here, elected Prof. J. H. Easterby, of the College of Charleston, as president, Dr. D. D. Wallace of Wofford College, Spartanburg, vice-president, and Miss Fannie Belle White of Columbia, secretary.

Petrified Forest Found Near Tiflis

By the Associated Press

Tiflis, U. S. S. R., April 25

DISCOVERY of a petrified forest dating from a prehistoric age on the slope of the Adshar Mountains was announced here today.

Professor Vinogradov of the Tiflis Forestry Institute, who made the discovery, said he found trunks of many different species of trees, some of gigantic proportions.

The forest was buried beneath the volcanic ash of some unrecorded eruption.

Teacher-Training Racket Challenged By Barnard Dean

NEW YORK, April 25 (AP)—A charge that the best educated young women of the nation are being shut out of public school posts by a growing "racket" in teacher training was voiced yesterday by Dean Virginia C. Gildersleeve of Barnard College.

She cited an imaginary case of a normal school which arranged a complicated curriculum and then persuaded the state board of education to require all its subjects from candidates for teaching jobs.

This would enable the school to exercise a virtual monopoly on all public school positions in that particular state, she pointed out.

"I don't know of any actual instance quite so extreme," she said, "but it may exist; and the tendencies of the moment are certainly working in that direction."

"Curiously enough," she added, "this tendency to require a lot of specific subjects and points is just contrary to the new educational ideas of the time."

Beck Says U. S. Is Socialistic, Similar to Reich and Italy

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 25 — The United States is today "a totalitarian Socialistic state, differing in degree, although not in kind, from the Governments of Germany and Italy," in the opinion of James M. Beck, one-time solicitor general and representative from Pennsylvania. He holds it will be determined by this generation whether or not the Constitution "will survive the assaults of our centralized federal power."

"It is true that on rare occasions the Supreme Court will remind the Congress and the American people that a government law is in violation of the Constitution," Mr. Beck said in an address before the Bar Association of the City of New York last night, "but such occasional decisions are merely the bubbles that rise to the surface when the swimmer has sunk for the last time beneath the surface of the waves. The fact is that our constitutional form of government is as the Titanic was when it was struck by a submerged ice floe."

Mr. Beck, who is regarded as an expert on the Constitution, held that the nation's organic law could "still be kept afloat if the captain and crew are willing to defend it at all hazards and to make any sacrifice necessary." By the "captain and the crew" he said he meant the American people.

"Of that disposition I can see no evidence," he declared.

Mr. Beck held that the original objectives visualized by the framers of the Constitution "have been lost to sight," mainly because of the growing encroachment of federal agencies—legislative, judicial and executive—upon state territory and individual freedom. He found certa[in] analogies between conditions he[re] today and those which obtaine[d] prior to, and which forecast, the fa[ll] of Rome.

Mr. Beck compared industri[al] conditions here with what he calle[d] regimentation in Russia, Italy an[d] Germany.

"Whether the comparison be ju[st] or unjust," he said, "the result o[f] a National Recovery Administratio[n] which regulates the factory, and th[e] Agricultural Adjustment Admini[s]tration, which regulates the far[m] is potential economic slavery. It de[s]troys not merely the right of th[e] states in respect to their clear[ly] reserved powers, but the basic free[dom] of the individual to engage [in] lawful occupation."

Duke Expert Going to Ande[s]

Special to The Christian Science Monito[r]

DURHAM, N. C.—Prof. F. G. Hall, Duke University national sci[entist], has been awarded a substan[tial] grant from the National Re[search] Council to permit him t[o] join the International Physiologica[l] high-altitude expedition, leaving i[n] April for a five-months' stay in th[e] wilds of the Andes, in norther[n] Chile. The Duke professor will b[e] one of 10 principal investigators i[n] the expedition who will study th[e] effects of high altitudes on man an[d] animals.

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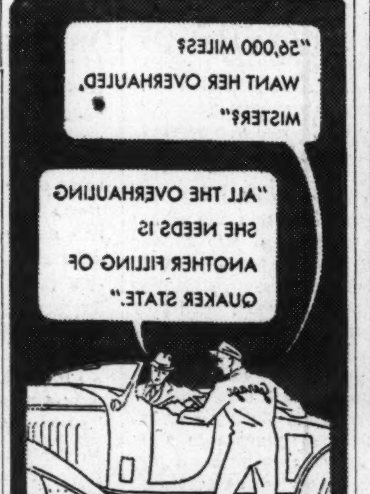

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Hall of Industries Built for Dublin Spring Show to Boost Irish Self-Sufficiency

'Come to Ireland' Is Call Of Free State to Tourists

From Killarney to Antrim, It's Different, With Weather to Suit Many Tastes—Dickens Found Hotels and Wit Spiced With Variety

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—A "Come to Ireland" campaign is to be waged in 1935 under the auspices of the Irish Tourist Association. The association, it is understood, has its main eye fixed strategically on the United States—the country where, as Gen. Ulysses S. Grant once reminded the good people of Dublin, "there are more Irishmen than there are in all Ireland."

From Bantry Bay to Lough Swilly, the Irish Free State—and Ulster, too—is preparing to welcome the peaceful invader. In the matter of weather, it can offer something to all tastes. For those who like rain, there are places in Galway with a yearly average of 90 inches. But statistics show that for most of Ireland one need expect no more wet in the weather than in other countries.

Dickens and Boots

Rain or shine apart, however, Ireland's first claim to consideration as a holiday resort is based on being "different." Its scenery, like many sceneries, is, of course, world-famous —Killarney, Connemara, Glendalough and a whole host of other names are known everywhere. Its hotels are good and not so good, as in other places. But, nevertheless, Ireland is certainly "different."

Perhaps Dickens gives a clue in one of his letters. "The Boots was waiting for me at the hotel door last night," he wrote from Dublin to a friend.

"'What sort of a house, sir?' he asked me.

"'Capital,' said I.

"'The Lord be praised for the honour of Dublin,' said the Boots."

Dublin is also responsible for the following incident which happened to a lesser scribe long after Dickens. He wanted to go to the famous Dublin Castle.

Ireland Is Different

On his way he got lost. So he asked a passer-by to direct him. The passer-by took him by the arm, led him across the street and pointed. "D'you see that letter box at the end of the road?" he said.

The visitor looked and looked again, but never a sign of a letter box could he discover. At last he said so. The passer-by shaded his eyes and looked, too. Then he remarked: "Why, sure, and ye can't, because it's round the corner."

Five Days Instead of Four Allotted To Annual Event Shared by Whole Isle

Emphasis on Industry Adds Fresh Tone to Gala Contests of Irish Farmers; Challenge Cup Offered for Best Group of Hereford Cattle—Boys and Girls to Race Over Miniature Jumps

By Godfrey Lias
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BALL'S BRIDGE, Irish Free State—A Hall of Industries is a new feature in this year's Spring Show of the Royal Dublin Society which is being held at Ball's Bridge from May 7 to May 11. Five days instead of the usual four have been allotted to the show this year.

While there have always been exhibits of manufactures at the Spring Show, these have hitherto been closely connected with agriculture. This year, however, a special hall has been built and the very first time it is used it will accommodate an imposing array of the new industries which have been fostered in the Irish Free State under the present Government's plan of making everything practicable at home.

In the new hall are to be found a whole series of working models. Boots and shoes, glass bottles, toilet articles, chocolates, pottery goods, furniture, jam, metal window frames and electrical equipment, are some of the new industries represented. In addition there are the older goods for which Ireland has long been famous—poplin, tweeds, and other woolen manufactures.

Special excursions are coming from all parts of Ireland and the usual influx of overseas visitors is expected. It is hoped therefore that a lucrative trade will be done by the exhibitors.

In spite of the attractions of the new Hall of Industries, the Spring Show is not to be allowed to forget that is is primarily the annual gala day of the Irish farmer. There are 48 challenge plates, cups, gold and silver medals for him to compete for, together with substantial cash prizes. The classes range over pedigree and nonpedigree cattle, sheep, pigs, ponies, poultry, eggs and dairy produce.

Among new prizes this year is a Challenge Cup for the best group of Hereford cattle and another for the best two-year-old Jersey heifer bred in Ireland. There is also a new Open Championship Salver for the best pure-bred Suffolk sheep in the show.

Although the horse really has his day at the Dublin Horse Show later on in the summer, there are a number of jumping events at the Spring Show, including a new open one for all horses except those which have jumped in an international military event in any country. This restriction, of course, bars a number of Irish horses, since Irish military riders have competed with great success not only in England and on the Continent of Europe but in America.

Youth in the saddle again has an important place in the Spring Show this year with competitions for boys and girls over a special course of miniature jumps. Their mounts are being catered for in the classes for children's ponies which have been further subdivided according to height.

Separate classes have also been introduced for heavy and lightweight unmade polo ponies.

Lower: By Ellsworth Ford From Nesmith

Dublin in Gay Mood for Spring Show
Famous O'Connell Street, Above, and the Four Courts, Below

Temperance Advance In Free State Noted By Abstinence Union

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—Three new branches of the Women's Christian Total Abstinence Union of the Irish Free State were formed last year, it was stated here at the annual meeting of the union which now has altogether 25 branches, comprising 1037 members.

The work of the refreshment stall maintained by the union in the Dublin Cattle Market was described by Mrs. Edwin Booth, vice-president. She paid a tribute to the voluntary workers who give their services from 4:30 a. m., week by week.

Out of the earnings of the stall, a sum of £150 had been set aside to establish a dining room last December, Mrs. Booth went on. Here breakfasts are provided for persons turned out of the night shelters—street musicians, traveling tinkers, children and others without money.

Mr. Fred T. Eason, president of the union, said that in spite of the increased sobriety of the country as a whole, there is still "an enormous amount" of drinking and drunkenness.

Chamber of World Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—An Irish Chamber of International Trade has been established here for the purpose, as stated by the organizers' countries.

It was emphasized at the inaugural meeting that at present the Irish Free State buys much more from foreign countries than she buys from the Irish Free State. Senator Parkinson pointed out, for example, that in 1934 the Free State imported £1,135,000 worth of paper pulp and newsprint from countries which take practically no Free State goods.

He advocated importing only the pulp and making the paper at home.

Mr. T. J. Cullen declared that the Free State is at present a "happy hunting ground" for Japanese exporters. Japan, he said, sells millions of pounds worth of silk and cotton goods to the Free State and buys nothing in exchange.

Mr. Cullen urged that the Government should be asked to state definitely what financial assistance it would give to exporters to tide them over the time before they were paid by the foreign purchaser.

An important difficulty the new chamber has to face is that very few countries except England are in the market for the kind of goods the Free State has to sell, namely agricultural produce.

Recently, the Government has made a trade agreement with Germany, but the upshot of it was that the Free State will be buying three times as much from Germany as Germany buys from the Saorstat.

The new chamber hopes to help in altering this state of affairs. It plans to arrange for a system of direct trading instead of through the intermediary of traders in Great Britain as heretofore. It also intends to get into contact with similar organizations in foreign countries and compile statistics of markets abroad.

Leinster House Improvement Put In Dublin Budget

Milk for Needy Children Estimated at £90,000; Theater Gets £1000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—"Improvements" to the entrance of Leinster House, where the Free State Parliament sits, are foreshadowed by the budgetary estimates issued here.

At £28,737,710, the figures show a drop of £3,441,444 compared with the current year's expenditure, which, however, was £2,470,047 greater than the original budget estimate.

The greatest single reduction in this year's estimate is under the heading of local loans. But it is not clear whether this is an actual reduction or merely an apparent one, as it is understood that the Government is considering the formation of a separate fund for local expenditure on housing, drainage and other public works.

The Leinster House improvements are stated to include the removal of the statue of Queen Victoria, which at present stands in the center of the open space between the main entrance and the street. While Loyalists regret and Republicans rejoice at the imminent disappearance of this reminder of the link between Ireland and the British Crown, there are few who go so far as to claim either artistic merit or historical interest for the statue.

Among the minor items is a grant of £90,000 to provide free milk for necessitous children.

A Pound Was a Pound And a Quart a Quart, Except in Free State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—The Irish Free State recently very nearly found itself without any legal standard of weights and measures

This is how it happened. Commercial motor vehicles in the Free State are taxed by weight. A number of dealers in these vehicles, therefore, brought an action against the Minister of Finance, the Minister for Industry and Commerce and the Attorney General.

They sought from the courts a declaration that there is no legal standard of weight under the law of the Free State, that the powers formerly exercised by the British Board of Trade were not now vested in any Free State authority and that no Free State inspector has jurisdiction to verify or stamp any standard of weight or weighing instrument.

It was brought out in the evidence that the standard of weights is outside the physical jurisdiction of the Free State—being, in fact, in the custody of the British Board of Trade. Local standards, therefore, have to be verified in England in accordance with the English law.

Mr. Justice Meredith, in refusing the general declarations asked for, said he did not wish in so doing to be thought to have closed the door against every possible objection to the existing standards.

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Irish Free State Economy Shifting to New Industrial Basis

Factories Dot Changing Land

Government Names Site of Enterprises to Spread Benefits Equally

Self-Sufficiency Aim

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—Dotted in ever increasing numbers about the map of the Irish Free State are a host of small new factories.

Since it came into power a couple of years ago, the present Free State Government has been busy extending the country's industrial activities in as many directions as possible. By tariffs, by advertising, by subsidies, by credit facilities, by every possible means, the authorities are doing their best not merely to make the people "buy Irish," but to provide them Irish goods to buy.

The whole thing is being done on a definite plan. New industries are not allowed to plant themselves where they please. They are being systematically directed to where the Government thinks they ought to be.

"Either you set up your factory where we want you to, or you don't set it up at all," the would-be manufacturer is in effect told.

New Undertakings

On this basis, several hundreds of new undertakings have been started since 1932. In some of them the initiative is wholly Irish. In others, English firms, seeing their market in danger of slipping away from them, owing to the new protective tariff, have set up subsidiary factories in the Free State.

In the latter class, taking cases at random from a list that is continually lengthening, can be found almost all the new cigarette factories, the only "blueing" factory in the country, a motor tire factory which is also a "monopoly," several chocolate factories, one of which is a joint affair of two firms that compete in England, an aluminum works, and so on.

The twofold aim of the Government in systematically steering industries to the localities it chooses is to prevent the flow of population to the big towns and to give every district some sort of a bite of the industrial cake. In this way it is hoped to prevent the development of "depressed areas."

Dividing the Cake

How numerous the bits of cake are can be judged from a glance at a map. Cork has the motor tire factory; the aluminum works has gone to Nenagh; electrical cables are being made at Carrick-on-Suir; electric bulbs at Bray. There is a new tannery at Waterford; new boot factories at Dundalk, Drogheda, Kells, Kilkenny and Newbridge; razor blades are being manufactured at Enniscorthy; Tralee is making hollowware; Limerick nails, boots and flour; Galway, copper tubes and washing soda; Arklow, pottery, and Slane, bricks.

Four sugar factories have been started with the object of making the Free State independent of the imported article. One of them at Carlow has been in operation since 1926; the other three at Mallow, Thurles and Tuam are due to be finished shortly. The use of Irish anthracite from Carrick-on-Shannon and Irish peat from the numerous bogs is being encouraged as far as possible. The same applies to Irish slate, bricks and pottery.

It would be too much to say that all these new undertakings are turning out goods of a very high quality. Many of them are very small as well as very inexperienced. Complaints are heard that the consumer is having to pay more today for an inferior article than he did for a much better one in the days of "free" imports.

Nevertheless, it is evident that the new policy has come to stay. And it is hoped that before long the quality will improve.

Upper Left: © Irish Times. Upper Right and Lower Left: © Irish Tourist Association. Lower Right: Publishers'

Skilled Fingers and Stout Arms Plying Ireland's Age-Old Crafts

Scenes Like These Are Gradually Giving Way Before Modern Industry. Upper Left—A Plowing Match in the Free State. Upper Right—Old-Fashioned Spinning Wheel. Lower Left—An Irish Lace Maker. Lower Right—Stacking Peat

Search for Mine-Troves

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—The Irish Free State is hoping for important discoveries of mineral deposits as a result of investigations now in progress on the underground resources of raw materials in this country.

After the Free State was given dominion status in 1922, it transpired that no provision had been made for the transference of mineral rights to the new Government. Consequently, these remained vested in the Crown.

It was nearly 10 years before this situation was finally cleared up. In 1931, however, a new Minerals Act was passed here defining the conditions under which mining can be carried on, and establishing a Mining Board.

Gold Mining

There is evidence that in the past, mining was carried on fairly extensively in Ireland. In the beautiful Vale of Avoca in County Wicklow, copper mining has resulted in heaps of unsightly débris. There is today expectation that copper is again to be won in the Free State—this time near Waterford. In the past, large quantities of copper were obtained from this area and also from Allihies in County Cork.

Judging from the large number of gold ornaments dug out of the Irish peat bogs, Ireland must at one time have had a quite extensive gold-mining industry. Indeed, records show that Roman traders came here for gold at the beginning of the Christian era.

About 150 years ago, there was a gold rush on a small scale to County Wicklow in the course of which a 22-ounce nugget was discovered. The gold was taken from the streams—mostly those leading into the Vale of Avoca. In recent years, some spasmodic prospecting for auriferous rock has gone on in this part of Ireland. But so far the results have been inconclusive.

Wicklow Leads

It is believed by experts, however, that gold-bearing reefs must exist, though whether the gold will be found to be present in paying quantities cannot be foretold.

Tin is another mineral which is known to exist in Ireland—again in County Wicklow. As in the case of gold, however, investigation has not yet gone sufficiently far to show what the prospects are. Bauxite, the raw material of aluminum, on the other hand, is worked in Antrim, where iron ore deposits have also been located. Good anthracite is found at Arigna on the Shannon River and ordinary coal at Castlecomer near Kilkenny. It has been estimated that the known coal deposits of the Free State amount to at least 180,000,000 tons.

Silver, lead and zinc have all been mined in Ireland, notably in County Wicklow. Other minerals found in that county include sulphur and ochre. Cork has barytes deposits; Fermanagh is alliteratively associated with felspar; antimony has been worked in Monaghan.

Excellent silica is now being quarried and is stated to be in demand by gramophone companies. A colloidal clay quarry is also being developed. The quality is understood to be exceptionally good.

Youth Hostel Group Increased Members By Fifth Last Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—A 20 per cent increase in membership to 1200 was obtained by the Irish Youth Hostel Association during 1934, according to figures presented at its annual meeting here.

The association, which was only founded in 1931, now has six hostels, and its hostel bookings increased last year by 40 per cent, stated the secretary's report, which was read at the meeting.

A film with which the proceedings began showed the conversion of a lighthouse at Wicklow Head into a Youth Hostel.

Mr. Stephen Gwynn, the Irish writer and historian, who addressed the gathering, told of the pleasure at learning that the younger generation is "learning to depart from the road and walk under its own steam." The most that motorists remember of a tour, Mr. Gwynn said, are the pathholes on the road. They have not learned the art of "seeing slowly," he added.

Mr. Gwynn disclosed that he is at present working on the life of an Irishman who "must have been one of the most remarkable walkers of his age—Oliver Goldsmith."

Goldsmith, Mr. Gwynn averred, was the ideal walker because he never had any money. One of the joys of walking, Mr. Gwynn declared, is the delight of recognizing birds and flowers as old acquaintances.

New Uses for Peat In Processing Oil And Gas Described

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—Peat acts as a purifier of hydrocarbon or fuel oils and coal gas, Prof. E. A. Werner told the Institute of Chemistry here at a recent meeting.

Professor Werner described experiments in which he passed coal gas through a column of peat with the result that a proportion of the sulphur was removed. Peat will remove basic sulphur impurities, the professor added, but not acidic or neutral sulphur.

Peat will also absorb ammonia, Professor Werner said. This means that it can produce nitrogen for fertilizing purposes.

Seeing that Ireland is particularly rich in peat bogs, any fresh uses for peat beyond the ordinary one of burning it as fuel are regarded with great interest here.

In particular, considerable interest has been aroused by an announcement that a Russian investigator has produced gasoline from peat tar by a process of "cracking." It is stated that the peat gasoline has satisfied most exacting tests and that the construction of a commercial refining plant is under consideration.

Irish Invention Saves Burnt-Out Light Bulbs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—An invention for reclaiming burnt-out electric light bulbs has been registered at the Irish Free State Patents Office.

The invention, which stands in the name of Mr. Arthur B. Tomkins, involves cutting out the metal mount to which the filament is attached and replacing it with a new mount.

Housing Program Pushed at Dublin; Cost, £13,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—A sum of £13,000,000 is needed to fulfill the Irish Free State's housing requirements, Mr. Sean T. O'Kelly, Minister for Local Government, told the Dail.

Between 1924 and 1932, the minister said, 24,490 houses were built and close on to 20,000 in the following two years. He would like to see that number doubled, in order that the slum and overcrowding problems could be solved. The Government's existing housing schemes, he added, would cost £6,500,000, after which they would probably have to ask for a further sum of like amount.

On the question of what material should be used, Mr. O'Kelly expressed a preference for brick or stone rather than mass concrete or concrete blocks. He was sorry there are so few places in Ireland where bricks are available.

It is not generally recognized, Mr. O'Kelly said, that the addition of £10 to the cost of building a house means an addition of 6d. a week to the rent—a very considerable increase to some people.

Experts say that clay suitable for brickmaking is very scarce in Ireland. It is part of the present Government's policy to restrict the importation of bricks, slates and other building material in favor of home-produced articles.

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